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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRESENTED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIS

VOL. VI NO. 29 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

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Professionals Requisities: Dry Plates, Papers, Mounts, Chemicals, Retouching leads, etc.

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BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
80, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa	
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi	
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru	
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu	
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja	
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Kampala	
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe	
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa	
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa	
Cochin			

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalny)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kuala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES INDO-CHINA, SIAM.
Batavia Saigon Cebu Manila, Bangkok, Pukes
Sourabaya Haiphong Hoilo
Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahrn	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

80, Cheapside Street.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 9

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

'The Silk you have been admiring!'

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.

BANKERS.

109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

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CHURCH GATE RESTAURANT

EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.
BEST CUISINE.
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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Empire Building,
BORI BUNDER.
CENTRAL POSITION AND PROMPT SERVICE.
HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.

167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite Empire Cinematograph.
ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.
HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

EDWARD RESTAURANT

Opposite WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
CONFECTIONERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.
THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

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14, Green Street, Fort.
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT.

PROVISION, GENERAL MERCHANTS.
and
HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.
193-195, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

KYANI & Co.

DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.
BAKERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
OUR SPECIALITY
MACROON (ALMOND), BISCUITS, DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME.

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION

DOCTORS ASTONISHED AT MY SUCCESS.

Lady writes 19th Jan.

"I have told the Doctors about the cure of 2 well-known ladies. They were all astonished. I shall never forget, to be grateful about my sister's case."

I have now about 50 Patients in Bomb making splendid progress.

Owing to my numerous engagements am seeing patients and others.—

THURSDAY, FRIDAY:—8 a.m. to p m., and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

SATURDAY:—8 a.m., to 11 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
Room 20, ORIENT HOTEL.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1872.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TURKO ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.	

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	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRESH FISH, FRUITS, etc., can be supplied in Bombay and upcountry. Commission moderate. Write P. A. SANJANA, 17, Old Police Court Lane, Fort. 2172

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, Bombay. 2089

ARE YOU IN NEED OF SERVANTS?—If so, we can supply you servants of every kind but only caste of Pathan. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 2148

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriag extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY, Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 190

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388; Bombay. 1800

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

LEPROSY of ten years' standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895

EDUCATIONAL.

AN expert Parsi Graduate coaches up students in any subject, religious as well. Apply to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2169

THE Committee of the Mazagon Deaf and Dumb Institution have arranged to give free education to both boys and girls of every nationality. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, in the School premises, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. 2088

MEETS DAILY—(7-30 to 9 a.m.) B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS. English and Mathematics. CHANDA RAMJEE HIGH SCHOOL, Bombay 4. 2104

MISCELLANEOUS

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING will be held on SUNDAY afternoon, 3rd February at JEHANGIR BAUG, opposite Sakarbai's Hospital. Past students are cordially invited. 2143

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced M.A., B.Sc., or B.A., and an UNDERGRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply in person to the MANAGER. 1869

WANTED—An experienced INSURANCE MANAGER for a local firm. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2159

WANTED—Qualified GRADUATE well in accounts knowing Gujarati for Mill Office as CLERK. Apply with testimonials. State salary to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2185

WANTED—Intelligent CLERKS for a large commercial firm. Good prospects to capable and really hard-working men. Apply Box No. 717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2167

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN to supervise the Staff of a First Class Steam and Electric Laundry. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2160

WANTED—A CLERK, possessing good knowledge of English and having some experience of Motor Line. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply personally to British India Motor Car Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2191

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to teach English in the Parsi Girls' Orphanage for the months of February and March. Apply to Miss SAMUEL, Parsi Girls' Orphanage, Bandra. 2174

WANTED—Young and energetic NURSE to look after two grown up children at Cuffe Parade. Vegutarian preferred. Apply with photos to Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2101

WANTED—Experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Preference given to one used to Estimating. Good salary and prospects to really efficient and quick worker. Apply to Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2195

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for office work. Must know English system of Accounts and Book-keeping. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to RAI BAHADUR M. C. KAPUR, New Bombay Stock Exchange. 2164

WANTED—A PRIVATE TEACHER, Graduate or Under-graduate, middle aged and experienced. Pay up to Rs. 50 per month. Apply stating terms to PANDIT HIRANANDA SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L., Superintendent of Archaeology, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu. 2134

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—Smart English knowing, only experienced, RENT COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR of Estates. Cash security Rs. 500. Pay up to Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2171

EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN STENOTYPIST, fast and accurate, both in notes and transcription, with small and neat handwriting, WANTED AT ONCE. Salary from Rs. 100 upwards according to merit. Apply personally or by letter to A MONIZ, Top Floor, Esmailjee Buildings, 24, Customs Road, Fort, Bombay. 2198

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED—An experienced and capable man to take charge of Stevedoring department, with perfect knowledge of measuring and to give capacity of loading of all kinds of cargo. He should also be experienced in discharging and loading of Railway materials and heavy lifts. Shipmasters or Chief officers will be preferred. An agreement of three years will be made. Write with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1877

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY (English), well-educated desires MORNING ENGAGEMENT in good-class Indian family. Usual English subjects. Write to Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2188

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MUNSHI—A Master of Urdu Language wants TUITIONS in Urdu or Persian among Europeans and Anglo-Indian. good chance for Civil and Military Officer. Apply to Box No. 697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2054

WANTED—PUPILS to receive inspiring lessons in English, Sanskrit and Gujrati Classics from a Literary man of recognised worth. Touching Lessons in the Bhagvat Gita and Emerson. Character-building a speciality. Write to Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2107

RETIRED POLITICAL OFFICER (Indian) with considerable experience of Native States seeks EMPLOYMENT as DEWAN. Can produce unexceptionable references and testimonials of honesty, straightforwardness and capability. Write to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2025.

WANTED.

REQUIRED 40 feet TOWER for AERMOTOR. Apply Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2183

WANTED—By a young Portuguese gentleman BOARDING and LODGING, private family preferred. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2189

WANTED—One new or second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 40 to 70 or more horse-power, in working order. Apply to J. ALLIBHOY, 21, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay. 2168

WANTED—On personal security Rupees 3 to 5 thousand by a respectable man for two months, good interest. Write to Box No. 721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2173

WANTED—One or two ROOMS for a lady, in Fort, or Apollo Bunder, with bath, kitchen, etc. Separate entrance, if possible. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Telephone No. 3430, 2136

VALUABLE MEDICAL AID AT HAND—A Hindu Medical Graduate with good experience of 10 years, requires free quarters in a well-to-do Hindu family in return his medical services. Any one desiring should communicate with Box No. 729. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2196

WANTED—An oil cooled TRANSFORMER, suitable for 40 H.-P., A. C. Motor; voltage at terminals 2,000 primary, 440-460 secondary, 3 phase, 50 periods. Apply to the ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar, via Lonand. 2142

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining College to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

A 3½ H.P., B. S. A. MOTOR-CYCLE with spacious body coach built, Side-Car, Thoroughly renovated in very good condition Free. Engine Model. On view at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, Sandhurst and Lamington Rd., Junction. 2155

WIDEAWAKE CAPITALIST has an opportunity to-day to buy a going and paying concern established for the last 35 years and yielding a daily income of Rs. 1,000, Fixtures, fittings, stock in trade and good-will worth at least Rs. 4,000,000, will be sold for Rs. 3,000,000, if cash is paid within 10 days from this advertisement. Full particulars to bona-fide capitalists from Box No. 730, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2197

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 2 color	125
Empire No. 1 Portable Fine	125
Oliver No. 3 Foolscap	115
Oliver No. 3 Brief Size	135
Oliver No. 6, 96 Characters, Fiscap.	240
Barlock with Back S. & Tab.	85
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest	165
National Portable New	180
Donsmore No. 7 with B. S.	90

Rebuilt Typewriters stocked, Accessories supplied, Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
liver No. 3, Brief Size	145
Adler, Portable, Visible, L. Case	150
Underwood No. 5, 2 Colours, Fine	200
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Slightly Used	225
Remington No. 10, Visible	200
Remington No. 10, Visible, Brief Size.	225
Oliver No. 6, Policy Size, 96 Characters	250
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt	.....
Remington No. 10, American Rebuilt.	.....
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Almost New	200
New National Portable Typewriters. Visible, 2 Colours, Back Spacer. Weight 10lbs. Price including Leatherette Travelling Case	180

NICOLIS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opposite Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A recently built BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply before Monday to Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2170

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, 10th Ed., half morocco bound, in good condition. Apply to Box No. 725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2187

FOR SALE—One Indian made officer's SWORD, and one single barrelled RIFLE, 360 bore in good condition. Apply to Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2186

FOR SALE—A young handsome looking LION (male) two years old, of very good size and in excellent condition. Apply RUSTOM JEHANGIR VAKIL, Ahmedabad. 2102

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—Superior quality Bank, Post, Typewriter paper (multicopying) suitable for high class business correspondence of standard size. Apply M. FRAMROZE & Co., Gunbava Kuva, Fort, Bombay. 2166

FOR SALE—Three DYNAMOS, one of 110 Volt., 200 Amps., 450 Revs; one 2,200 Volt., 19.7 amps., one 110 Volt., 42 amps., and others. Apply DAWOODBHAI N. CHUNIA, Kamatipura, No. 66, Bombay. 1954

FOR SALE—Angles, Tees, Flats, Rounds Squares, Beams, Channels, Plates, Electrical, Sanitary, Engineering and General Hardware Goods. Enquiries invited. PROUDFOOT BROS. & CO. MADRAS. 2035

FOR SALE—Immediate, owing to change in business. Engines, Boilers, Lathe, C. and W. I. Scrap, Wires, in big lots. other Machinery, etc., etc. Write ABDOOL HOOSAIN RAJBHOY & SONS. Convent Street, Poona. 1872

FOR SALE—One complete WEAVING PLANT with Preparatory Machinery, Engine, Boiler and Gearing complete. Practically new. For particulars apply to, MAYASHANKER THACKER & Co., 47 A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2165

FOR SALE—COTTON PRESS and GINNING FACTORIES 40 B. H. P. C. C. Type Oil Engine, Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathe marble opener and other machinery in big lot. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay, 'Phone No. 3972. 2190

FOR SALE—FINISHING MACHINE, Cloth Baling Press, Cloth Stamping Machine, Cloth Folding Machine, Bleaching Plant Complete. All new. For full particulars apply to CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS Co., 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 2100

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, Iron, 14" by Greig, Edinburgh, Rs. 150; two new Stones 18" x 12" x 4", Rs. 80; two 12" Ink Rollers with leather handles, Rs. 85; yellow Transfer Paper, quire Rs. 10; Black Ink in collapsible tubes, 4lbs., Rs. 24; and other necessaries. Rev. H. J. LANE SMITH, Nasik. 2145

FOR SALE—Ten country bred COLTS of the Kunigal Stud Farm are expected to arrive here on or about the 7th instant, and can be seen at Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.'S STABLES, Bellasis Road, Byculla. The date and time of sale will be notified hereafter. For further particulars apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla. 2161

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

BUNGALOW FOR SALE—Bungalow having unique situation in Bombay and situated in a locality where there is always unceasing demand for residence is for sale. It has excellent accommodation suiting any nationality and realizing Rs. 550 per month. Facing extensive open ground on the west which is not to be built upon. Intending purchasers to write to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2163

FOR SALE—A most luxurious up-to-date seven seater comfortable CAR, English body by Mulliner, fitted with six speed gears, two direct drives, one low direct drive for town, and another direct drive for touring, electric lights, self-starter price Rs. 18,000. A seven seater NAPIER CABRIOLETTE, recently overhauled and painted very comfortable in excellent condition, price Rs. 10,000. Apply to Messrs. HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2108

TO BE LET

LONAVLA HOTEL—Furnished Rooms TO LET for season, few rooms left. Aply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort. 2184

TO BE LET—Office room, 1st floor, opposite Bombay Bank, from 1st March, 1918. Apply R. S. KAVARANA, 3, Church Gate Street, Watson Building. 2110

TO BE LET.—A commodious BUNGALOW with vast compound, commanding admirable sea-view, open on all sides, on Altamount Road, suitable for Rajas, Chiefs, Europeans and Japanese. Available immediately. Apply Box No. 708 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2111

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI.—CAMP VIEW and ROSEDALE at Nasick Road, to let, fully furnished. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. Cama, 24, Esplanade Road. 1337

FLAT TO LET—To Europeans or Parsis in a newly built house, nine rooms, commands view of 3 public roads, opposite 2 Elephants of the Imperial Cinema. Apply WITHIN. 2133

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 1798

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1918, for the supply of (1) Iron Casting General, (2) Iron Casting Workshops, (3) Timber General, and (4) Timber Benteak, Calicut and Teka Logs, during the year ending 31st March, 1919.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli. 2180

NOTICE.

HOME RULE LEAGUE MEMBERS, who do not get their letters or Literature posted by us, are requested to inform the Secretaries of their proper address.
251, Hornby Road, Fort. 2021

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER & Co. LTD., have REMOVED to New Offices situated at BALLARD ROAD, Opposite New Custom House, BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 277,
Telephone No. 283. 2069

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

THE ALPHA TOURING CAR.

20-22 H.-P. Fitted with ZENITH Carburettor, Electric Lights, and SELF-STARTER. EXTREME ECONOMY ON TYRES. PETROL consumption 25 miles per gallon.

OMIAR, MOTOR WORKS,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.
982

NOTICE.

WANTED PRIVATE CIVIL PRACTITIONERS for Field Service with Force 'D'—Mesopotamia—for the duration of war and six months after on the following terms:—

(1) Pay & allowance Rs. 140 per mensem.
(2) Free clothing or compensation in lieu amounting to Rs. 37-10-0.
(3) Field service concession applicable to the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
(4) A bonus of Rs. 300 payable after they have been passed medically fit for field service and have signed the agreement to go where ordered.
(5) They will not be called upon to go into the firing line.

Volunteers for service may apply for further particulars to:—

Major H. E. STANGER-LEATHES, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgeon General with the Government
of Bombay.
2084

NEW INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., of Ahmedabad, is established with a view to utilize Wastes and Scraps of all metals available and manufacturing therefrom saleable and useful articles such as Pipes, Sheets, Bars, Wires, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, &c., &c., under supervision of the following leading Directors:—

Arthur W. Wise, Esquire, J.P., Merchant, Bombay.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Esquire, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Bombay, and &c.

Company's Registered Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 is divided into Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and Deferred Shares of Rs. 10 each. A holder of 8 Ordinary Shares is entitled to subscribe One Deferred Share.

Apply sharp for Shares to The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, or (Branch) 80, Esplanade Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay. 1882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

NEW SPARE PARTS of PLATTS MULES. As regards particulars please apply to Messrs. The ELPHINSTONE MILLS, Elphinstone Road, Bombay. 2192

GENERAL AVERAGE.

S. S. "SABARMATI"—Voyage from Karachi to Bombay, arrived at Bombay on 11th October, 1916. The Statement of General Average can be inspected daily at the Company's Offices, 120, Frere Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Consignees are requested to present their deposit receipts on and after 15th February, 1918 for settlement of their accounts.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
120, Frere Road,
Bombay.
2182

NOTICE.

ON the undermentioned days will appear at both the evening and night shows at the EMPIRE THEATRE (and not at the Excelsior Theatre as previously announced) a remarkable film chronicling a thrilling drive by a "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car through what is known as "The Death Valley" in Southern California, U.S.A. The picture is an unique record of a highly sensational achievement and proves the immense possibilities of the "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car.

PART I—from 2nd to 8th February next.
PART II—from 9th to 15th February next.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.
2150

THE MAZAGAON LAND AND BUILDING, COMPANY, LIMITED

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 4th day of March, 1918, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of. At this meeting the following resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That the account submitted to this meeting and showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, be received and adopted.
(2) That the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be destroyed by the Liquidator after the expiration of four months from the date of this meeting.

Dated this Twenty-eighth day of January, 1918.

DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE,
Liquidator.
The Mazagon Land and Building Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
2181

LEGAL NOTICES.

WARNING.

"ELKHORN" BRAND CHEESE.
Manufactured by
J. L KRAFT & BROS CO.
of New York and Chicago

IMPORTANT TO ALL IMPORTERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, DEALERS, KEEPERS OF RESTAURANTS, CAFES AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. L & I. RAPAPORT, Merchants and Agents of No. 1, Garstin Place, Calcutta and York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, are the SOLE AGENTS for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the import and sale of "ELKHORN" BRAND CHEESE.

Any person importing or selling, offering for sale or otherwise dealing in "ELKHORN" Brand Cheese, which has not been imported by Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport, or procured through them, will do so in infringement of the rights of Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport which will be rigidly enforced, and any person infringing such rights will be liable to proceedings, either civil or criminal or both.

Dated 29th January, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors,
High Court, Bombay.
Solicitors for Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport.
2126

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VIRJI PERAJ, KESSOWJI DAMJI, KHIMJI DAYAL, TEJPAL NURSEY, HIRJI MULJI and MADHOWJI GULLANJI, the present Trustees of the Runchhordas Chaturbhuj Cutchi Lohana Orphanage, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Khetwady Main Road, on the South side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,093 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1640, 2123 and 2124, New No. 8766, Old Survey Nos. 816-819 and New Survey No. 2/5491, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1872 and 1873, Street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on or towards the North and West, respectively, by the property formerly of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji and now of Hussein Badrudin Tyebji, Esq., on or towards the South by the said Khetwady Main Road and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 10th Lane.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1918.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2190

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DARABSHAW BOMANJEE DUBASH, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the properties hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said properties by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All the four pieces of vacant land (formerly of Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground Rent tenures but now redeemed) on the Vendor's Nepean Sea Road Estate marked plots Nos. 1, 2, 12 and 14 bearing Collectors Old Nos. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3 and 4/7139 and Municipal D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326, Street Nos. 74-76, Nepean Sea Road. Plots Nos. 1 and 2 respectively admeasuring about 1050 square yards and 1053 square yards and together bounded on the East by the Nepean Sea Road on the West by Plot No. 3 on the North by a proposed Road and on the South by the property of Haji Haroon Sidick and Plot No. 12, admeasuring about 1135 square yards and bounded on the East by Plot No. 13 on the West by Plot No. 11, on the North by the property of Pestonji Pirojshaw and on the South by the proposed Road and plot No. 14, admeasuring about 838 square yards and bounded on the East by Plot No. 14 A, on the West by Plot No. 13 on the North by the property of Pestonji Pirojshaw and on the South by the proposed Road.

Dated this 1st day of February 1818.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

2193

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ERACHSHAW MANECKJI MISTRY, ARDESHIR MANECKJI MISTRY and PESTONJI JAMSHEDJI SHROFF, all of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust, succession, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's Attorneys at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as Block A standing thereon, which is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Ward No. 4398 E, 2675, Street No. 28, situate, lying and being on a private road, not yet named, off Balaram Street, near Grant Road, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and nineteen square yards be the same little more or less (forming a part of a large plot of land formerly belonging to the late Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, Esq., the whole of which said large plot of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with adjoining land under Old No. 23 35, etc., New No. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174-176-177-132-173-175-6/131-132 and New Survey No. 6984) and is redeemed from payment of ground rent which said land and messuage is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the South by a 45 feet private road belonging to Miss Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Baronet, on or towards the West by another 40 feet private road belonging to the said Miss Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart., on or towards the East by a vacant piece of land belonging to the said Miss Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and on or towards the North by another building belonging to the Vendors known as block B which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2179

PROCLAMATION OF SALE.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Civil Suit No, 881 of 1909
Darkhast No. 707 of 1915.

JAHANGIR DORABJI, Parsi of Bombay .....Plaintiff

v/s

MIR HASANALLI MIR ABDULALLI Musalman, of Bombay .....Defendant

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the property of the defendant named above, is ordered to be sold by Public Auction by order of the Court. The right, title and interest in the property mentioned below of the said defendant, will be Sold by Auction at Pimpalwadi Taluka Kapargaon on the 18th of the month March, of 1918, by two bids. The sale will be confirmed after the third bid in the office of the Nazir, First Class Court, Ahmednagar where the terms of and other information relating to the sale will be available.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The Jahagir village of Pimpalwadi Taluka Kopargaon, District Ahmednagar, is bounded on the east by the boundaries of Puntamba and Rastapur hamlet, on the south by boundaries of Puntamba, Shirdi and Rahata, west boundary of Rui, north boundary of Shingave. The defendant has 4/5th share in the above Jahagir village and the income of the said village is Rs. 10,000.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 26th day of January, 1918

V. N. SATHE,
Clerk of the Court
First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Nagar.

Seal.

2178

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Teakwood and Blackwood Household English Design Artistic Furniture, Jost Fane, Semi Grand Cottage Piano, Durrie Carpets, etc., of Captain W. Priestly, R.F.A., now on Field Service.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Palli Hill, Bandra, valuable blackwood and teakwood English design artistic furniture, consisting of dining table in 8 pieces, meatsafe, sideboard, drawing room, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, white paint cupboards, chest of drawers, arm chairs, teakwood and blackwood teapoys, card table, lady's chair, hall lamps, lady's sewing table, settee, teakwood and blackwood screens, Durrie carpets, Jost fans, semi-grand cottage piano, iron cots, glass mirrors, brass vases, cane chairs, flower stands, peer table, washing table, chicks, pictures, etc.

The property of Captain W. Priestly, R.F.A., now on Field Service.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 4th February, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved specially made to order, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay:—

Unclaimed dividend:—1 old mirror.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
By order of the concerned:—
1 "Humber" bicycle.
1 "Centaur" motor cycle.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES UMBRELLA GOODS AND THE OUTSTANDINGS.
HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 1287 of 1917.
Vali Mahomed vs. Mahomedbhoy.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed to the firm of Valli Mahomed Ebrahim in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th day of February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

(1) Outstandings belonging to the firm of Valli Mahomed Ebrahim, amounting to about Rs. 1,99,9-9-0

(2) Umbrella goods such as
S. L. 7672/3-34218—1 case containing 300 gross Ferrules and caps.
S. L. 7474-34220/1—2 cases containing 194½ gross Runners.
S. L. 7675-34222—1 case containing 217 gross Notches.
G. A. & Co., 171/6876-5/6—2 cases lady's umbrella sticks.

For list of outstandings and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN BOREBHAT CART, GIRGAUM, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Rama alias Govind Vasudeo Mahatre the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 227 2/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, in Borebhat cart, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 679 standing in the name of Balkrishna Essoba and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 9 and now under D Ward No. 713, and Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the East by Ragohba Trimbuckji's Fazendari land, on or towards the North by the house of Gumput Damodhar and on or towards the South by the house of Krishnaji Pudomanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Pirojshaw & Papa, Attorneys for Mortgagee at their Office in Prince Building No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLAIN AND CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TALKING MACHINE, MARBLE CALENDAR TABLE CLOCK, CARVED BLACKWOOD BEDSTEADS, LARGE WALL MIRRORS, TABLE FANS, ENGLISH RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA AND ENGLISH RUBBER TYRED BROUGHAM, GREY PERSIAN HORSE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. Fatehalli Shaik Ahmed, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 128, Khetwady Main Road, near the Small Causes Court, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carvedwood household furniture, comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, panel door large cupboards, marble top tables, open carved blackwood sofas, upholstered easy chairs, teapoys, open carved chiffoniers, corner cabinets, handsome marble calendar table clock showing dates and months, rich pictures, large carpets, carved bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, large Europe made safe, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, bentwood chairs, table fans, talking machine with records, glass chandeliers, large Pedhi seats, English rubber tyred victoria and English rubber tyred broughham, Grey Persian horse, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajan and Co, at their godown at Old Modi Khana Street No. 211/13, opposite to a firewood shop and on account and at the risk of the Chemical and Hardware Agency, will sell by Public Auction.

250 bags Sulphate of Alumina each of about 1¼ to 1½ cwts.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ENGLISH SAFES, TYPEWRITING MACHINES, BANK ENVELOPES, SULPHER BLACK COLOUR, LUBRICATING MACHINE ETC.,

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY SATURDAY the 2nd February 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, Teak and blackwood household and office furniture including dining tables, dining arm chairs, office writing tables, cloth and gown press, marble top centre tables, corner cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, single glass door cabinet cupboards, hanging almyrahs, dumb waiters, flower potstands, bent wood chairs, tiled and plain teapoys, easy chairs, English safes by different makers, reclining and leather lined sofas, Phonograph, records etc., etc.

The Property of a Private gentleman.

1 Very strong blackwood tapestry lined drawing Room sofa.

By order of an office.

1 Big writing table, 1 Regulator Office-clock,
6 Cane Office arm chairs, 1 Remington typewriting machine.

By order of the concerned.

10 Cases Bank oblong Envelopes 10 cwts. Sulpher black colour.
1 Lubricating Machine.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), AUCTION SALE OF 24 PACKAGES WHITE LONGCLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account, and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Morarji Jeram Naranji of Old Hanuman Gali.

3 Packages White Longcloth 40 yards. No. 7074 and others.
7 Packages White Longcloth 40 yards. No. 901 and others.
9 Packages White Longcloth 40 yards. No. 902 and others.
1 Package White Longcloth 40 yards No. 52 Rally.
1 Package White Longcloth 40 yards No. 61 Rally.
1 Package White Longcloth 40 yards No. 62 Rally.
2 Packages White Longcloth 40 yards No. 888 Rally.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for Anton Jivan Nakhwa the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Daniel Francis Murzallo, John Bantista Murzallo, Dominic Manoel Murzallo, Peter Manoel Murzallo and Thomas Anthony Murzallo by virtue of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 1st October, 1912, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground known as Bomblim situated at Lower Mahim or Portuguese Church Road (Dadar) within the Island of Bombay and within the registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collector's Old Nos. 153, New No. 3769, Old, Survey No. 853 New Survey No. 1475 containing by admeasurement 2138 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and registered by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes in the name of the said Daniel Francis Murzello and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage leading to Hansale Lane as well as Bhandarwada Lane on or towards the west by the Oart of N. S. D. Salvacao and on or towards the North by the Oart of D. Vales and on or towards the South by the Oarts of J. F. Rodrigues.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspections of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee herein at their office No. 91,99, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS:

Golden Opportunity of Hearing
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIAN MUSIC
By
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's
Palace Pandit
Prof. K. Vasudevacharya
— and —
Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar
in the
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
(ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Saturday, 2nd February, 1918, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday, 3rd February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates of Tickets:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.

N.B.—Mridangum Matiah Palani, well known expert in Mridang, is specially coming for these concerts.

R. M. BAKRE.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR

Lessees the Excelsior Theatres Co, Ltd.

To-Night Sat. 2nd, Sunday 3rd, and Monday 4th
Three Nights only at 6 and 9-30 p. m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
The Governor of Bombay & Lady Willingdon C.I.

The New Indian Official Film:
THE
"INDIAN EMPIRE"

Taken by Special Arrangement with
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

This unique film, the first of a series issued by the Government of India.

SHOWS WHAT INDIA IS DOING IN THE FIGHT FOR CIVILIZATION!

THE POWER OF INDIA.
THE LOYALTY OF INDIAN STATES
WAR WORK IN INDIA,
INDIA'S MILITARY PART IN THE GREAT WAR.
INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PART IN THE GREAT WAR.
THE GREATNESS OF INDIA.

BOMBAY AND THE WAR

One-third of the Gross Receipts is remitted to H. M. Government for distribution in War Charities.

Price: Rs. **3, 2, 1** and As. **8** & **4.**

Sole Director for India and the East: Maurice E. Bandman.

THE SECOND WEEK
Complete change of Programme To-day.
The great and glorious Serial:

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE CASTLE OF MALMORT"
wherein the indefatigable intrepid

PROTEA

champions the cause of a sweet ting girl—the heiress of a fabulous wealth—and defies a gang of heartless murderous usurpers in their blood-curdling attempts to defraud the rightful heiress of her money.

It is a "GO" from the start to the finish. Every foot of these 3rd and 4th episodes makes you gasp at the fearlessness of this heroic lady.

It is a treat to watch **Protea** grappling with **Death** and overcoming every possible physical and natural obstacles.

SHE IS A WONDER OF THIS AGE!

Watch her taking a regular **Jump** of **Death** into the sea from a tall mountain. You'll scream with delight.

Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p. m and 5-15 p. m.

WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT.
The beautiful and charming
MOLLIE KING
IN
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
Episodes 9th & 10th

THE MEDLERS PUNISHMENT	PATHE GAZETTE	WIFFLES' TRAGIC NIGHT.
A Japanese Drama in Pathe Color.	Latest.	Comedy by MONS. PRINCE.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY. MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY 3-30 P.M.
LAMINGTON ROAD. *POPULAR PRICES.*

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** AT 9-45
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
The
GAIETY'S FULL Co.
of
TALENTED ARTISTES
Presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
A NEW LOCAL TOPICAL REVUE
THE
PASSING SHOW
IN
7 INTERESTING TOPICAL SCENES 7

Scene (1) The Old Show (2) Near the Advocate Office (3) Ren and Rennets, Universal Providers. (4) Naval Intelligence Office, Meadow St. (5) Near the Docks. (6) On Board H.M.S. "Horrible." (7) Rule Britania.

See The Battleship in action. The Attack on the Oil Tanks. The Gaiety Theatre Shelled. The Bambardment & the conspicuos Bravery of Bob & Bill, etc. etc.,

Don't miss it!

LAUGHTER, CHEERS, EXCITEMENT, TEARS.

A Full Two Hours Wholesome Amusement of HUMOROUS NOVELTIES AND ORIGINALITIES
— NO PICTURES —

NEW
ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. **2417.**
THE SIXTH AND THE LAST INSTALMENT
OF
PATRIA

The Sum Total of All the Guilty Persons.
Justice duly meted out to the Offenders.
Most Vivid Concluding Scenes.
Next Week Another Grand Serial
"JUSTICE OR MYSTERY OF BARCELONA"
SATURDAY, SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES AT 3-30 & 5-15 & EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)
Prices Half.

AHMEDABAD CHILDREN'S FETE.
GRAND LOTTERY
In aid of the
QUEEN MARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED INDIAN SOLDIERS.
To be drawn on the 1st April, 1918
30,000 Tickets—Re. one each.
390 Cash Prizes.

1st Prize Rs. 4,000— 6 to 15—10 Prizes Rs 100 each.
2nd ,, ,, 2,000—16 to 40—25 Prizes, Rs. 50 each.
3rd ,, ,, 1,000—41 to 90—50 Prizes, Rs. 25 each.
4th ,, ,, 500—91 to 140—50 Prizes, Rs. 10 each.
5th ,, ,, 250—141 to 390—250 Prizes, Rs. 5 each.

For tickets apply to the **Honorary Secretary**, "Children's Fete, **Grand Lottery** Premabhai Hall," Ahmedabad. Tickets will be sent on receipt of remittances which should be forwarded by Money Order.

(Sd.) M. L. BROOMFIELD
Vice-President for Ahmedabad.

COMING! ***COMING!***
A Stupendous Spectacular Production
JULES VERNE'S
20000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

COL. FRANK

FILLIS' CIRCUS

SEVENTH WEEK IN BOMBAY A RECORD in Circus annals.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY AT 5 P. M. FEB. 2ND.

TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE

MONKEY LAND TO-DAY ALL THE MONKEYS.

THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS

THE

MUSICAL SHIRLEYS

The Finest Musical Turn Ever Presented

CLASSICAL REFINED ARTISTIC.

Melodious and Enchanting Strains.

20 Choice Items.

The best of the Repitore

Nothing OMITTED.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M. and (SUNDAY 3 FEB.)

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS. TENDERED TO

F. E. AND MADAME FILLIS

A COMPILATION OF SELECTED BILL.

GRAND SORRIE DE GALA

RECHERCHE PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY

FAREWELL MATINEE

AT 5 P.M, EVENING AT 9-30

Reproduction of the Benefit.

PROGRAMME

and Last Night But 2.

POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.

Night:—Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.

MATINEE:—Rs. 2, 1, and Ans. 8.

PLAN AT ROSE AND AT THE THEATRE.

NO CINEMA SHOWS AS MATINEES ARE ON.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-Night! ***To-Night!***

LAST INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

Come and see the solution of the great mystery which has baffled you for the past five weeks.

WHO MURDERED POLLOCK?

IS MARY PAGE GUILTY?

These are questions which every spectator would like to see answered, but which will not be cleared up till the final reel of this most enthralling serial.

You must see the film for yourself, and act as your own detective by following every clue.

So don't fail to see these

LAST THREE EPISODES.

Also showing

LATEST TOPICAL BUDGET

AND

A RIPPING COMIC.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5-15.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA.

Lamington Road—North.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

LAST TWO EPISODES, LAST TWO EPISODES, OF THAT STIRRING SERIES

THE

AMERICAN GIRL

This is the last instalment of this immense series, and contains the most thrilling pictures ever seen.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

The most exciting stunt of the whole series has been kept to the last. You will enjoy it as you have never enjoyed anything before.

See the American Girl crossing over a deep abyss by means of a lariat thrown over from one side. There is no fake in this. It is one of the most daring deeds ever shown on a cinema screen.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC (Latest)

THE SURGEON'S REVENGE

A Screaming Comedy in two Parts.

3 Shows Nightly as 7, 8-45 and 10-15

PRIZE SHOWS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.

Extra show on Sunday afternoon at 3-15.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE,

WHERE THE WORLD'S FINEST FILMS ARE SEEN.

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREATEST FILM OF THE YEAR

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

In 6 Reels—7,000 Feet. FEATURING

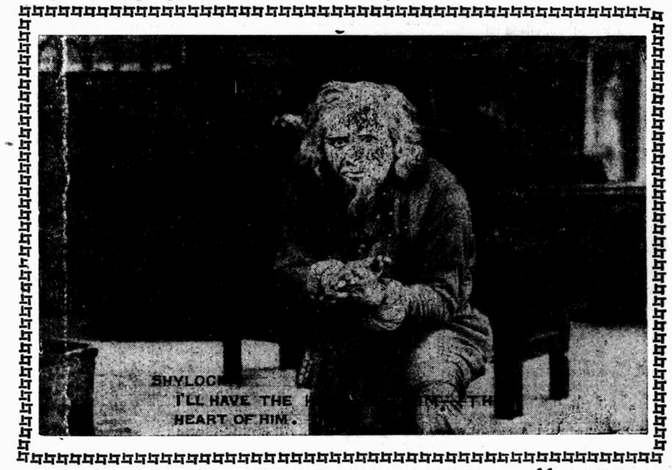
MATHESON LANG as "SHYLOCK"

THE LONDON STAR WHO ELECTRIFIED BOMBAY 5 YEARS AGO

AND

Miss HUTIN BRITTON as "PORTIA"

Famous for her acting when in Bombay with MATHESON LANG and Full London Company, with the Stage Scenery as used at the St. James' Theatre.



MATHESON LANG IN HIS FAMOUS CHARACTER "SHYLOCK"

WHEN VISITING BOMBAY SOME YEARS AGO WITH HIS OWN COMPANY.

BOMBAY PLAYGOERS ACCLAIMED HIS "SHYLOCK"

A MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF ACTING.

AT LAST!

THE MOST EAGERLY EXPECTED

OPENING NIGHT

OF

CINEMA MAJESTIC

has arrived

To-day.

THE FIRST SHOW—A PRIZE SHOW AT 5-15

and the THREE REGULAR SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30

when

ROBESPIERRE,

A tale of the French Revolution

A brilliant spectacular visualisation of the famous drama

"THERMIDOR"

by

The World renowned Dramatist Victorien Sardon

featuring

SIGNORINA LYDA BORELLI

will be screened.

It is a story of right's triumph over might that for dramatic effect and intense holding power has rarely, if ever, been surpassed produced with all the artistry and lavishness for which the Cines company are justly renowned—a page from the history of our gallant Allies showing the spirit that moved her sons over a century ago, to fight even as they are fighting to-day for

JUSTICE AND LIBERTY.

Rates of Admission—Box (4 seats) Rs. 6. Balcony Seats Re. 1. Reserved As. 12. 1st class As. 8, 2nd class As. 4 and third class As. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

Do you want to see a really good Show TO-NIGHT?

GO TO

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO

6-30 9-45

Greatest Show Greatest Crowds

Greatest Hit Greatest Success

OF ANY SHOW IN BOMBAY

DE VILLIERS,

THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN.

POT-POURRI PROGRAMME

New Tricks ***New Illusions***

NEW VARIETY ITEMS

Our MILLIE in her musical interlude Songs and Dances.

To-morrow Sunday 6 p. m. only.

NO NIGHT SHOW

Book your seats early.

DO NOT MISS

DE VILLIERS & his Co.

if you want real entertainment

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1 Gallery Indians only As. 8 and 4. Children under 10 half price except in As. 4. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. 3, 2, 1 only.

Plan at **ROSE & Co.**, & at **Moving Theatre**, Dhobi Talao.

At Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW!

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY!!

2 SHOWS 2

MATINEES AT 4-45 AND AT NIGHT AS USUAL

Greatest success of our current programme which is unanimously acknowledged to be varied and most interesting.

Crowded houses every night at

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

ALL NEW ACTS! ALL NEW ITEMS!!

See the Monkeys doing Military drill and Dining at an Hotel, etc., etc.

Our Monkeys are a show of which the whole of Bombay is talking.

New equestrian feats. New animal acts, New Acrobats, Tumblers, Riders and Clowns.

LITTLE DAMO

The miniature SANDOW only 12 years old holding a stone weighing 1200 lbs. on chest,—an act seething with Sensation.

Children under 10 half price to Box, 1st and 2nd seats only.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at All India General Agency, 419 Thakurdwar, opposite Indu-Prakash Press.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. For further particulars see handbills.

T G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* **J. W. Wallet,** *Manager.*

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and wearines after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot. Kathiawar.

REGINUS

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS REST WITH YOU.

To build up the NERVES and MUSCLES to enjoy the pleasures of life use REGINUS Bottle, Re. 1.

ASTHMA.

With distressing troubles, hard breathing, heavy perspiration, periodical fits, etc., etc., cured completely with our specific remedy. Bottle, Rs. 5.

DIABETES

With high specific gravity burning of palms and feet, thirst and all other troubles are comple ely cured with our specific remedy. Bottle, Rs. 3.

For free prospectus of various drugs and Chemicals. Apply to—

RANACHAT CHEMICAL WORKS BENGAL.

SOLE AGENTS:

Office Address:

B, G. JACK & Co.,

Girgaum Back Road

near Kanadi Bridge, Bombay.

CIRCULAR

HERON CHEMICAL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1908)

have been ever since known for their products: Eau de Cologne, Carbolic Tooth Powder Boot Polishes, Toilet preparations, Herbal Tonic and Shaktirasamrit—(ideal tonics for both the sexes).

Heron is the "trade mark."

Beware of spurious imitations, now afloat.

SOLE AGENTS—

Jamnadas Bros.

MARKET, BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to knew what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free

Apply to:—

The Swasthe Sahaya Pharmacy

30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Razors, Scissors, Surgical Instruments etc.,

SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED

Workmanship guaranteed,

KEEN EDGE COMPANY.

Cutlers and surgical Instruments Repairers.

Head office & works, Sankli St., Byculla, BOMBAY.

Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY.

Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Jan. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	23 60— 5
March	22.87—12
May	22.33—13

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
Jan	22.06
Jan-Feb	21.36
Feb-Mar	21.87
Mar-Apl	21.78 —15
Apl-May	21.79
May-June	21.62
June-July	21.54

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday Jan 30th

At the Periodical Buildings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60.00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
41,000	were alloted to Calcutta	..	4,51,000
4,10,000	" " to Bombay	..	
	" " to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1.5

" Bombay

Min Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 27% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
17 48,000	were allotted to Calcutta	..	55,49,000
26,18,000	" " to Bombay	..	
12,83,000	" " to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 29/32.

" Bombay

Min Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 27% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. .. Rs. 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 60,00,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 30th

Bar Silver Spot			43 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Declined owing to absence of Buyers Quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	—	4 1/16
" " 1 month	—	—	4
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	—	—	4 3/4
" " 3 "	—	—	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	—	—	3 1/2
7 day market loans	—	—	3 5/8
Consols 2½ %	..	..	54⅝
Rupee Paper 3½ %	..	..	48½ Nil
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan			64⅛
Government Securities 3 % ..			55½
Ex. On London at Paris France	—	—	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 30th

3½ % 1925—1928	—	—	£88⅜ Nil
4½ % 1925—1945	—	—	£93½
5% Now	—	—	£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 30th

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec-Jan. Inactive 600

Toria Rapeseed Dec.- Jan. Inactive 600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship — No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	—	—	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	—	—	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal..	..	..	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Nominal	—	..	17
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta January Nominal			20
do. do. Bombay January Nominal			21/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb -Mar. Sellers			2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar Sellers Flat			2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 1.

All Home cables have been very much delayed, and it is impossible to follow the course of the Home markets on the belated news to hand. So far the latest cables received are the Liverpool opener of the 28th ultimo and the New York close of the 26th ultimo. These show an advance in Liverpool of 4 points in New Contracts and a decline of 5 points in Old Contracts, while New York during the interval is 82 points lower.

With the completion of the January settlement the usual quiet feeling prevailed in the market, and little inclination was shown to enter into fresh business, particularly in the absence of Home advices. With the exception of occasional buying by some Japanese export houses there has been little doing, and the bazaar has been dull. The highest price for Good Broach April during the week was Rs. 612 and the lowest Rs. 598. Yesterday the market opened at Rs. 600 and closed at Rs. 601½. This morning the quotation was Rs. 607. To-day's closing rates are given below.

Considering the dullness of the market it is surprising that prices have not given way further, and this undoubtedly shows the underlying strength of the position. Possibly the quiet feeling may continue a little longer, but we should not be surprised to see a sharp reaction any day. We have strong belief in higher prices eventually, especially for Broach which, even at present rates, we consider cheap. There is a spell of hot weather now throughout the Broach districts which will help to mature the crop quickly, and we are quite likely to have Broach cotton in the market by the end of February. The crop is estimated at about 300,000 bales, and if, as is generally anticipated, there is a good demand for ready Broach there will be little cotton left in April. We do not see how fine Khamgaon-Akola, March, or fine Bengal March, will be obtainable, and for these we consider the March position even stronger than was the January position.

Ready cotton has shared in the general quietness and the demand has been very moderate. Prices have not given way much, and holders are firm as stocks are limited. Nice lots still command good rates, and stapled cotton is selling well. The booking of cotton has again been stopped by the G. I. P. Railway.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	..	..	April	—	611
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	..		March	—	615
" " Khandeish	..		"	—	581
" " Muthia	..		"	—	575
" " Bengal	..		"	—	542
Fully Good Bengal	..		"	—	492
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..		May/June	..	625
" M. G. Westerns	..		"	—	612

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 1ST FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	585	565 515	500	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab..	580	565 525		"
M.G. Wardha ..		655 635		"
M. G. Nagpore ..		655 635		"
M.G. Yeotmal ..		645		"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon..		610		"
M.G. Amraoti ..		635		"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple ..		630 590		"
M.G. Khandeish ..		610 580		"
M.G. Muthia ..		608 575		"
M.G. Broach ..		630 621	612	1-25 April

RECEIPTS OF COTTON

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 31st *Jan.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		*1917.	1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	10,763	132,268	162,257
Central India	5,428	25,424	58,598
Barsee and Nuggur ..	3,450	39,918	46,376
Hyderabad Gadwal ..	1,350	14,083	18,317
Berar	14,908	142,413	227,990
Central Provinces ..	2,501	27,815	51,960
Total Oomras..	37,640	381,931	561,486
Dhollera	1,493	23,047	(0,276
Broach	Nil	1,551	464
Compta and Dharwar ..	2,360	55,324	20,603
Westerns-Northerns ..	1,961	49,046	11,483
Bengals { N.W.Province	4,406	105,787	238,865
Bengals { Rajputana ..	2,141	18,463	6,922
Sind, Punjab	10,231	44,303	148,887
Cocanada	51	9,581	8,661
Persian	Nil	10	Nil
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	Nil	12,385	5,746
American	Nil	Nil	3
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	184
Other sorts	253	3,584	6,275
Total ..	60,737	702,982	1,130,951

* These figures do not include the arrivals by sea since 16th November 1917.

EXPORTS OF COTTON BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY.

	Bales.
G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 19th Jan. 1918	16,670
B.B.& C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 19th Jan. 1918.	17,029

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st F b., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	575	555	505	450	Ready
Sciade-Punjab (M.G.)	580	565	525	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	605	575	..	Ready
Akola Khamg	..	625	585	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	630	610	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	635	615	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	640	620	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	650	630	..	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	650	630	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	614	1/25th Apl, 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	600	560	..	Ready

BULLION.

In the silver market during the week there is a fall of nearly Rs. 2, owing to bulls unloading and decline in the London prices.

Bar Gold has been steady throughout the week; and sovereigns moved between Rs. 1711-0 to Rs. 18-0-6.

Bar Gold 28-14

Sovereign 18-0-6.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-14-0.

Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 98-14-0.

Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 99-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged and banks require almost full cover for all classes of bills.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.

Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.

3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.

Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.

33 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 212.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 302½.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.

60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 143 3/4.

Bank Demand on New York. Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47.

Ex-warrant 93.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1,920-1,922. 99-12-0.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.

3½ per cent. Paper 69½.

2½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1,936 56.

4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79.

4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.

4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.

4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The week under review has been marked by a continuance of the active and animated condition discernible during the preceding period and some extensive transactions have again entered the books at substantial advances on last rates. The only cause that can be assigned to these favourable change in the aspect of the market is, as far as, we can see the sanguine expectations of handsome dividends about which various gossips are going round daily. An important section of the jobbing public appears to believe, with a certain measure of confidence that any announcement in the forthcoming Budget regarding the excess profit tax is not likely to be so important as materially to affect the expected distribution of dividends.

The bold outstanding feature of the period has been a sensational rise in Madhavjees, which owing to various rumours remained practically neglected for a long time, and an advance of fully Rs. 200, has been registered on the week. This renewed strength to Madhavjees is ascribed to the report of brilliant results of the company's working for the past year, and consequentially large dividend hoped for. Violent fluctuations have characterised the price movements in simplexes consequent on conflicting rumours about the impending dividend. It has now transpired that a final dividend of Rs. 125 per share, hard cash, has been decided upon, and following the report the rate soared to Rs. 1,020, and closes steady round this figure. Standards and Fazuls, have also been among the leading role of enquiries and have been unreserved dealt in at firmer rates.

The excitement prevailing in these favourite scrips has naturally imparted a stimulus to other securities in which fair settlements are reported.

The market closes steady with a large business passing. Barring the bright point of handsome dividends round which so much interest has recently gathered there is hardly any factor warranting a particularly optimistic view being taken of the near outlook of the market; and we believe we are consulting the vital interests of both jobbers and investors alike in commending a policy of caution as regards their "long" commitments; in view of the apparently overbrought position of the market. Any further advance ought, we think, to be regarded as a good selling basis.

The activity prevailing in mill shares has also extended to the industrial and miscellaneous sections and good deals have transpired, especially in Katni cements and Alcocks, Tata Irons have proved unresponsive.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,045, Simplex 1,005, Pearls 625, Madhavjee 2,457 S. Kohinoor 1,165, Indore Malwa 395, Indian Bleeching 212/8, Fazulbhoy 890, Currimbhoys 450, Crescent 275, Colaba 1,430, Century 450, Bombay United 910, and Bombay Dyeing 1,070, Katni ordinary 305, and Alcocks 1,170.

FINANCE.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is down by the 71-70 lakhs, and the total sales of treasury bills now amount to about Rs. 26,99,00,000. The conditions of the money market are unchanged.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m of 31st January:—

Cotton	—	—	—	—	5,554 bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	—	37,041 cwts.
Linseed	—	—	—	—	3,645 "
Rape, Rai & Mustard seed, etc.					Nil
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	225 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	2,123 "
Rice ..	—	—	—	—	29,189 "
Myrabolams	—	—	—	—	Nil
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	442 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	—	Nil
Gram	—	—	—	—	8,156 "
Jowar	—	—	—	—	481 "
Maize	—	—	—	—	Nil
Barley	—	—	—	—	1,214 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

PIECE-GOODS.

Feb. 2.

A slightly better tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week, and some parcels of well known cloths have changed hands amongst the dealers in the bazaar, which has helped the sellers to put up the prices. The brokers seem to have shaken off their lethargy and have again exercised their powers of pursuation on the buyers, who have been given to understand that prices here are likely to go up very soon, in sympathy with the strong position of the Manchester Market. The actual demand for consumption has not been visible. Sellers have been pressing buyers to take deliveries, but the movement of goods has been rather slow, owing to the lack of railway facilities inland and the shortage of tonnage for goods to be exported to the Persian Gulf, Aden and African Ports. Besides this, the godowns are full of goods and the money market is also firm.

The Manchester Market has remained very firm, and very little business is being attempted, as it seems impossible at present. Prices of cloth are not in keeping with the cost of cotton. Spinners are making tremendous margins anything from nine pence to a shilling per lb., which is no doubt ridiculous. Shippers do not recommend purchases at present rates, although high prices may continue for a long time after the war is over. Dealers may be well advised to act very cautiously at the moment, and to buy only for immediate requirements, leaving aside speculative purchases in large quantities for distant deliveries.

GREYS.

The position of Manchester cloths has somewhat improved, owing to light stocks and no fresh arrivals. Dewhurst's Grey Shirtings, 39 inches by 38½ yards, have improved by a rupee per piece. Red End Standard Grey Shirtings have not shown much change, as the demand has been poor. Grey Jaconets have firmed up due to better enquiry. Peppered Drills have shown some improvement. Some firms have been able to sell a few lots of Greys at full prices.

Japanese cloths have remained steady without any alteration.

Local Mill cloths have been easier due to the pressure for deliveries, which fell due at the end of last month. No sales have been made by the Mills.

WHITES.

Some better feeling has prevailed in White Goods due to the belief that the stocks have now found their way into strong hands. Some buying has resulted amongst the dealers in small lines. 27 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks have gained one to two annas per piece, owing to inquiry from Rangoon: 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have appreciated by further six annas per piece, as also the 39 and 36 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls. There is not much demand for Sacharilla heading Mulls in 40 and 45 inches. White Shirtings have remained steady with no new feature to report.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings—	Ins.	Yds.		Rs	a	p
Ralli's Farl No. 2000 ..		39×37½/8	—	15	4	0
" " 100000		45×37½/8	—	16	8	0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..		48×38	—			
Bates' No. 12838 ..		41×37½/8	—			
Dewhurst's Rurce" No.5		39×38½	—	18	0	0
" "B.B.B."		38×38½	—	21	8	0
Grey Jaconets.—						
Ralli's No 18	—	45×22	—	8	9	0
Grey Drills—						
Pepperell "Dragon"..		29×40	—	23	8	0
Ralli's Musjid, No.425		26×30	—	16	4	0
White Shirtings—						
Lleoman's No. 1500		32×42	—	24	6	0
H B. T. C. 40000 ..		36×40	—	27	8	0
White Nainsooks—						
Ralli's Nos.7070/9060		27×18	—	4	3	0
" No.39620 T.B.		38×22	—	6	12	0
Graham's Nos.88/8888.		28×18	—	4	9	0
" " 50000..		34×18	—	6	3	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.		38×22	—			
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520 ..	—	26×18	—	3	15	0
Whits Mulls—						
Ralli's No. 6 ..		41×18	—	9	0	0
" " 60 ..		46×18	—	9	6	0
" " 600 ..		51×18	—	10	12	0
" " 6000 ..		56×18	—			
" " 88 ..		58×22	—	8	0	0
" " 818 ..		39×20	—	8	8	0
Ritchie's No. 975 ..		50×18	—	7	12	0
" " 615 ..		50×18	—	7	12	0
" " 66999..		40×18	—	6	4	0
Greaves' No. 6060 ..		27×18	—	3	4	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—	Ins.	Yds.		Rs	a.	p.
No. 55000	—	—	44×38	—	16	3	0
No. 100	—	—	" "	—	19	8	0
No. 200	—	—	" "	—	19	8	0
No. 2005	—	—	" "	—	17	0	0
No. 220	—	—	" "	—	16	8	0
Nos. 2200/2300..	—	—	" "	—	19	8	0
No. 7200	—	—	" "	—	17	0	0
No. 3000	—	—	38×38	—			
No. 666	—	—	" "	—	14	0	0
No. 181	—	—	33×38	—	16	4	0
No. 191	—	—	38×38	—	17	4	0
GREY SHEETINGS—							
9 Dragons	—	—	36×36	—	13	8	0
"G" Quality	—	—	36×36	—	13	8	0
"Boodh'Dev."	—	—	36×36	—			
GREY DRILLS—							
Elephant	—	—	29×40	—	20	8	

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	—	—	5	per cent. Apr. 5, 1917
France	—	—	5	per cent. Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	—	—	5	per cent. Dec. 28, 1914
Russia	—	—	6	per cent. July 28, 1914
Italy	—	—	5	per cent. June 1, 1916
Netherlands	—	—	4½	per cent. July 1, 1915
Belgium	—	—	5	per cent. Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary	—	—	5	per cent. April 15, 1915
Sweden	—	—	5½	per cent. Jan. 5, 1916
Spain	—	—	4½	per cent. Oct. 26, 1914
India { Bombay	—	—	6	per cent. Dec. 6, 1917
India { Bengal (Calcutta)	—	—	7	per cent. Jan. 17, 1918
India { Madras	—	—	6	per cent. Sept. 4, 1917

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

Some activity has been noticeable in the Yarn Market and some parcels have changed hands at higher rates. Speculative purchases have been made in well-known chops in anticipation of securing profits later on. Spinners on the other side are requiring exorbitant rates, which are quite prohibitive of business, and it is impossible for buyers to follow the advance. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Water Twist, Best, per lb., Rs. 1-14-0.

30s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb., Rs. 1-12-0.

40s. Water Twist, Best, per lb., Rs. 2-4-0.

40s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb., Rs. 2-1-0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Feb. 1.

Our market ruled quiet during the week with small demand and easier advices from Karachi and Calcutta and with eager sellers prices are two annas lower than last week. Dealers and speculators are settling their sales for Java sugar for September to December shipments and over ten thousand tons have been settled for September-October at 22s. to 21s. 9d. and October-December at 22s. 8d. to 22s. 3d. F.B.H. Dealers are very anxious to settle their purchases with importers, who have informed the buyers that their contracts will be fulfilled within two months. It is reported that two Dutch steamers have been fixed for Bombay to load in Java in February, this will make four steamers for Bombay. The arrivals from Singapore continue daily and the tendency of the market is easier. Karachi and Calcutta markets have declined considerably and further fall is expected. Some importers are offering to sell White Java February-March shipment at 21s. 9d. F. B. Harbour, but dealers' idea is 9d. below the rate asked. Java market is quiet without any business to report.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 17-2-0 equal to 21s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 50,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 15-0-0 equal to 19s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 30,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Dry Rs. 17-0-0 equal to 21s. F.B.H., Stocks 7,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Soft Rs. 17-8-0 equal to 21s. 6d F.B.H., Stocks 5,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 18-0-0. Stocks 100,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups, Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 16-8-0, Stocks 18,000 bags.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	..150	at Rs.	8 3 0 per cases
White Rose ..	..150	"	8 3 0 "
Chester ..	.. 76	Abel "	7 14 0 "
Devoe's ..	.. 76	" "	7 14 0 "
Monkey ..	..125	"	7 4 0 "
Tiger ..	..125	"	7 4 0 "
White Camella tins	..125	"	6 10 0 per 2tins
Elephant tins	..125	"	6 10 0 "
Elephant Bulk	..125	"	4 14 0 per 8Imp Galns.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 1st.

	Rs
Cash Certificates	4,510- 8
Total up-to-date	25,61,209-12

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Prof. K. P. Jyotishi

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Bitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Sept.-Oct.	18%	300
Alliance Bank ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	320
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	16%	x. d. 70
Bank of Bombay ..	500		17%	1,600
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	17%	1,575
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	8%	81
Bank of Madras ..	500	—	12%	1,120
Central Bank Rs. 35	50	—	7%	38
Central Co-op.-Bk. ..	50	—	6%	40
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
	100	do.	Nil.	35
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	892
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	6%	71
Mercantile Bank { £26½ A .. / £26½ B ..	26½	Mar.-Dec.	12%	£221/4
	26½	do.	12%	£22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. ..	$ 125	—	5%	£28
National Bank £125	£25	—	16%	£42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,010
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	—	7%		102
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	—		550
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar.-Sep.	35	x. d.	1,050
Bombay United ..	250	—	40		312/2
Bradbury Mill ..	250	—	—	Rom	540
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	15	x. d.	440
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	80		2,030
Central India P ..	500	May.-Nov	5%	x. d.	300
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		480
Colaba Land & Mill ..	500	—	55		1,340
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		650
Crescent	100	do.	12		276/4
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20%	x. d.	440
David	250	do.	15		340
Edward Sassoon ..	500	May.-Nov.	35		815
Emperor Edward ..	500	—	35		575
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	60	x. d.	880
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	40		1,440
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		410
Gold Mohur ..	500	—	25		285
Globe	100	—	Nil.		77/4
Hindustan	1,000	—	50		625
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50		1,500
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.	15		210
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	—	25		420
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50		800
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	35		397/8
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		7/4
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		350
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	150		1,230
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50		995
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	100		2,100
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	55	x. d.	1,160
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100		1,650
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	150		2,450
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50		1,500
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar-Sept.	80		2,050
Meyer Sassoon ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		100
Morarji Goculdas ..	1,000	—	80		2,050
Mysore Spinning ..	400	Feb.-Aug.	15		395
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	80	nom.	630
New Great Eastern ..	200	—	12		33x
New City of Bom. ..	200	Apl.-Oct.	35		810
Pearl	250		25	x. d.	622/4
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14		435
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.		280
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		280
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	20	x. d.	325
Sholapore	1,000	do.	275		6,000
Sir Shapurji Bros.cha	100	—	Nil.		140
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	50	x. d.	1000
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	x. d.	2,140
Swan	250	Oct.	22	x. d.	505
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	80		2,040
Tata Mill { O / P	500		400		6800
	500		400		425
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	x. d.	2,125
Union	1,020	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton { O ..	500	—	70	nom.	600
Western India { F ..	500	—	70		540
	1,000	—	35	x. d.	540/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	280		5,76
Albert Kurrancbee ..	1,000	Nov.	40		850
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	6		100
Bellary Press ..	275	—	15		100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20		120
Fort	1,000	Nov.	70		1,400
Godavery Valley ..	100	—	6		40
Harvey and Sadapat	500	July.	40		625
Hindustan P. & M. ..	250	—	—		145
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6		105
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10		110
Jumna Ginge & P. Co	1,000	—	7		140
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	40		850
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		325
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	125	—	7		160
Maluva	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		28
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15		220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	80		950
New Motiwali Co. ..	400	Nov.	60		770
New Berar	500	Oct.	60		670
New Prince of Wales	400	do.	50	x. d.	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.		100
Surat City	200	Oct.	12		170
Volkart'U P.Co.,Ltd.	500	Sept.	30		500
Vatdwar G.P.. ..	150	—	—		100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½%		83
Amritar Patti ..	100	do.	6%	x. d.	114
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	6 ½%	x. d.	535
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%		525
Central Provinces ..	100	Jan.-July.	4½%		94
Dhond—Baramati ..	100	—	4½%		94
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June.	4½%		94
Hosiarpur Doab ..	100	do.	4½%		94
Madras Bhora Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	5%	x. d.	95
Pachora Jamur Rs75	100	Jan.-July.	4½%		85
Sara Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%		90
Sialkot-Narowal ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4½%		90
*Sind Light ..	100	July.-Dec.	7%		12
Tapti Valley ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½%		95
Upper Sind Light ..	100	Jan.-July	5%	x. d.	8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100		1,170
All-India T. Co., Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1		
Bamanlus	5		Rs. 2		7
Back Bay Bath ..	50	—		Rom	50
Badham Pile ..	100	June	5		90
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	—	Nil.		45
Brick and Tile ..	50	—	—	8	60
Bri. Burma Pt. ..	5	Mar.-Oct.	—	5	5/8
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15d.		1,630
B. E.S. &T. Co.Ltd. O	100	Feb.-Aug.	6%		380
P	10	—	1%		100
Bombay Ice ..	40	—	Rs. 2		17
Bombay Flour ..	500

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Y.M.C.A. Concert, 9-15 p.m.
Meeting of Elphinstonians, Past and Present, to welcome Elphinstonian members of I.D.F. University Company, EL College, 2 p.m.
Bombay Tenth Extra Meeting, First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.
Meeting of Provincial Committee of Indian Industrial Conference, 7, Green Street, Fort, 4-30 p.m.
Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Bahrain, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd February, 1918.
Musical Concert at Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 Government of India War Films, "The Indian Empire".

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.

Sir F. C. O. Beaman's public lecture on "Ideals," Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 War Film, "The Indian Empire."

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Lady Willingdon opens Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 War Film "The Indian Empire."

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Opening Wesleyan Methodist Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road, 5-30, by H. E. the Governor.
Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Lectures by Principal Nelson Fraser and Dr. Turner at 3 and 6 p.m.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association Meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.
Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Lectures by Professor Hiralal Kaji and Professor A. E. Parker, at 3 and 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)
Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. New Comedy "Jerry Built."
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-8 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Roa 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	18 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival an departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY,

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 20

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 1.

Part I.

151. Rifle Meeting.—The Officers' Revolver Competition may be fired on any day during February 1918. Officers are requested to inform the Adjutant at least one day before they wish to fire.

152. Classes.—Reference Divisional Order No. 197 dated 29-1-1918.

Members of the Corps who are desirous of undergoing a course of instruction in the Lewis Gun commencing at Poona on 11th February 1918, should submit their names to Headquarter Office at once.

(ii) Members of the Corps who are desirous of undergoing a course of instruction in Bombing commencing at Poona on 22nd February, 1918, should submit their names to Headquarter Office at once.

153. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 9-2-1918:—

At Headquarters:—

Monday 4th—7 to 9 a.m. "A" and "B" Coys. (Reserves 7 to 8 a.m.) Dress, Drill Order. (Company Training).

Tuesday 5th—7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Wednesday 6th—7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Friday 8th—7 to 9 a.m. "A" and "B" Coys. (Actives). Dress, Drill Order. (Company Training.).

154. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club for the firing of matches 13, 14 and 15 on Tuesday 5th, Wednesday 13th and Thursdays 21st and 28th.

155. Musketry.—The Classification range is allotted for Class firing as follows:—

Wednesday 6th, Thursday 7th and Saturday 9th—Members who have not yet completed the Annual Course of Musketry must do so at a very early date.

156. Parade.—Reference Brigade Order No. 87 dated 31st January, 1918. The Battalion will parade for inspection by the Inspector of Infantry (Southern) on Monday 11th February 1918 at 7 a.m. All members in Poona will attend. Dress, Drill Order.

157. Conference.—There will be a Conference of Officers and Sergeant Maiors on Thursday 14th February 1918 in the 1st General Service Battalion, I.D.F. Institute, at 3 p.m.

158. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders dated 30th January, 1918, is republished for information:—

Lectures 204.—The following lectures will be given during February 1918. Officers will attend either at Poona or Kirkee.

(a) "Infantry Trenches" by Brigadier-General Norrie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

At Poona on 5th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
At Kirkee on 6th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
(b) "[illegible]" by Lieut.-Col. Mar[illegible] School of Gunnery,
[illegible] 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
At Kirkee on 8th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
(c) "Machine-gun Barrage" by Lieut.-Col. Conway-Gordon, M. C. Commandant Machine-gun Centre, Mhow.
At Poona on 19th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
At Kirkee on 20th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
(d) "Preparations of the 12th Division for the Battle of Arras" by Lieut.-Col. Conway-Gordon, General Staff, Poona Division.
At Poona on 25th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
At Kirkee on 26th February 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
Lectures will take place at Poona in the Divisional Library and at Kirkee in the Officers' Mess No. 5 Reserve Battalion (India).

Part II.—

159. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 135 Pvte. J. F. Gonsalves "B" Coy. from 3-2-1918 to 7-2-1918.

No. 675 Cadet C. G. Carter, Lonavla Dett. from 1-2-1918 to 20-2-1918.

160. Rifle Meeting.—The following are the results of Machines III and XII fired on Thursday 31st January 1918:—

Match III (Field Firing Purses.)

1st Pvte K. K. Irani "A" 2 Plates Rs. 25 fired off a tie for 1st and 2nd prize.

2nd Pvte J. M. D'Souza "B" 2 Plates Rs. 10 fired off a tie for 1st and 2nd prize.

Match XII (Lord Harris Challenge Cup.)

1st "A" Coy. Corpl Douglas team Rs. 42 and Lord Harris Challenge Cup.

2nd "A" Coy Sergt. Antia's team Rs. 28.

3rd "B" Coy. Sergt Brisley's team Rs. 14.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY,
Captain,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifle, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 2-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rifles, will ition of Mr. W. S. Walcott, this evening from 5-45 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). An admission fe notified.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Hon. Justice Sir Frank Beaman will deliver a lecture on "Ideals" to-morrow at 6 p.m., (S.T.), at the Union Hall, Chowpatty.

YOUNG THIESTS' UNION.

Mr. D. V. Shrikhande will deliver a public lecture on "Implications of Life's Ideal," tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Ram Mohan Ashram, (Prarthana Samaj.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

His Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya, Karwir Peeth, has been pleased to sanction an annual donation of Rs. 100 to the Vidyalaya.

Prof. Vasudevacharya who is giving singing performances at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, to-night and to-morrow evening, hails from the Government Training College, Mysore. He has earned the titles Sarasgana Shiromani and Sangit Bhavagnya Shikhamani. He has also received a number of medals, and other presents, which is a striking proof of his proficiency in music. There is to be Hindustani Music also in these Concerts by Pt. Vishnu Digamber. Here the Bombay public have a good opportunity to hearing Southern and Northern Indian Music.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow, at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Dronacharya."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. P. K. Telang will conduct in the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, 72, Apollo St., Fort, a class on "The World Expectant" by E. A. Wodehouse, at 6-30 p.m. every Friday from the 1st of February.

THE A. E. S'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

The monthly meeting of the Union will be held to-morrow, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the School premises, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. J. V. Ranade will deliver a lecture on "War and Progress."

THE BEAMAN BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The handicap for the Club Tournament having been made, the Tournament will commence in the rooms of the Club from Monday, the 4th instant, and will be closed by the 15th March next.

C. K. PRABHU LEAGUE.

The social bi-monthly meeting of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu League will be held to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the New English School, when Mr. M. L. Pradhan (I. D. P.) will speak on "Our Company at Poona."

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A gathering of the members and their friends of the above Club will be held to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the club premises (Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road) when his Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Karvir Peeth will discourse on "Bhakti-yoga."

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class conducted by Mr. Jacob I. Antekar, will be held in the Brotherhood premises at 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, to-day, at 7-40 p.m. (S.T.). To-morrow at 4 p.m. Mr. M. D. Borgawkar, will speak on "Some Principles of Elocution."

NAMADEO SAMAJONNATI PARISHAD.

A meeting of the whole Namadeo Shimpi community will be held in the Hirabag near C. P. Tank, to-day at 4 p.m., to form the Reception Committee for the 12th session of the above Parishad, which will be held in Bombay in April, 1918.

E. C. M. LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College M cDougall Literary and Debating Society a meeting of all Elphinstonians, past and present will be held to-day at 2 p.m., (S.T.), in the B.A., Class Room, 2nd floor, to welcome the Elphinstonian soldiers of the I.D.F. University Company. Dr. P. N. Darhwala, Bar-at-Law, and others will also give an account of their experiences of camp-life. Principal Covernton will preside.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY,

There will be a lecture under the auspices of the above Society to-morrow at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the S. L. & Sc. Society's Shunkersheth School for Girls, Pallow Road, when Mr. Viswasrao N. Satghare, will speak on "What is Wholesome—Meat or Vegetarian Diet?" in Marathi. Mr. Vasantrao Shamrao Jhaveri will preside on the occasion.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. P. G. Naik will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Cleanliness" to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji's Chawl, Chikhalwadi, Grant Road.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Temperance Club, a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. A. V. Chitre, on the "Way to Happiness," tomorrow, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the library of the Club at New Foras Road, in Dongre's Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Sunday Class will be conducted at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, tomorrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, will expound Tagore's "Sadhana."

The Junior Class will be conducted at the headquarters on the same day and at the same time, when Dr. P. N. Daruvalla, will expound Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects."

The classes are open to the public.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Improvement Trust Office when a general discussion will be held as to what should be done to limit the excessive raising of house rents in Bombay. The Hon. Sir Mahadeo B. Chaubal, the President of the Association, will take the chair. The meeting is open to the public.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the results of the Theory and Practical Examinations held at St. Joseph's Covent Bandra, on the 2nd June, 1916, and January 31st, 1918.

THEORY.

Intermediate Division Hermione Boccaro 97 Hour.

Advanced Junior—George Bocoaro 83 Hour.

Junior Division—Kathleen Dyson 88 Hour.

Preparatory Division—Beatrice Roedert 98 Pass, Beryl Dareen Plunkett 91 Pass.

PRACTICAL.

Higher Local—Magaret Phillips 66 Pass.

Intermediate—Mary Ferreira 71 Pass.

Junior—Marie Cleur 75, Kathleen Dyson 72, Freany Dadachanji 67.

Preparatory—Beryl Plunkett 82 Hour, Lizzie Jackson 81 Hour.

Frank Oss 77—Sheran Madon 77.

First Steps—Frank Mac Farhane 79, Trene de Souza 78, Tehmina Dadabhoy Madon 75.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Khara Talao reported one attack and one death from plague yesterday while seven attacks and five deaths from small-pox took place in Bombay, cholera accounted for three attacks and one death thus bringing the total number of deaths from all causes during the day to 118 as against 75 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 on that of 1916.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged a Hindu merchant, Anantrai Jamnaprasad, with cheating Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, also a merchant, in respect of Rs. 2,400. The accused was defended by Mr. Balubhai Desai.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a servant of the complainant some time before and on the former's representation that he would buy him some skins was paid Rs. 1,900 on the 2nd of November last; another sum of Rs. 500 was paid subsequently on the same plea. Afterwards the accused disappeared, but was arrested.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that it was a civil matter; there was no case of cheating. The amounts were loaned to him.

The accused was discharged.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

PRESUMPTION OF SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu Hari Apaji, aged 55 years. The deceased who lived at Mahim worked in the Parel Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He was ill for the last two months, was given to drink and was depressed and morose. On Thursday night his body was found lying at right angles to the west of the Down Line at Matunga, the head being completely severed. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the deceased having been run over by a train and from the position in which the body lay, the deceased appeared to have committed suicide.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sykes charged Patilbawu Ananda with theft of an iron bar worth Rs. 20. Mr. P. Godinho defended.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Mahomadally Tayabally missed the bar from his godown at Victoria Bunder and subsequently saw it in the shop of a blacksmith at Victoria Bunder, and the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty, and asked for mercy. He was bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sath		Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sath	
	Feb.	h.	m	ft.	in.		Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	1	m 1	48	27	6		1	m 8	9	17	9
Sat.	2	m 2	12	26	11		2	m 8	40	18	0
Sun.	3	m 2	38	26	2		3	m 9	10	19	10
Mon.	4	m 3	3	24	7		4	m 9	15	18	3
Tues	5	m 3	34a	24	7		5	m 9	53a	20	10
Wed.	6	m 3	10	25	8		6	m 10	1	18	6
Thur.	7	m 3	39a	24	2		7	m 9	49a	21	10
			5	9	24	5	6		0	28a	22
			7	55a	24	10					18
			8	39	25	3			1	55	22
			9	8a	26	0			1	43a	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset
1 (Friday)	m 7h 13m	m 6h 32m.
2 (Saturday)	m 7h 13m	m 6h 32m.
3 (Sunday)	m 7h 13m	m 6h 33m
4 (Monday)	m 7h 12m	m 6h. 33m
5 (Tuesday)	m 7h 12m	m 6h 34m.
6 (Wednesday)	m 7h. 11m	m 6h. 34m
7 (Thursday)	m 7h. 10m	m 6h. 35m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918,	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.6 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"WHAT IS A PUBLIC DRAIN?"

CHARGE FOR SULLAGE WATER.

Bejonji Irachsha Setna vs. The City Municipality of Ahmednagar.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. D. Madgavkar, District Judge of Ahmednagar. The District Judge allowed the appeal and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout.

The facts as alleged were these:—The plaintiff-appellant sued to obtain the cancellation of a resolution passed by the General Committee of the Ahmednagar Municipality on the 17th February, 1915 and an injunction restraining the defendant Municipality from discharging sullage water through the plaintiff's land without his consent. The Municipality by the above resolution decided that a nominal rent of Re. 1 be charged to Mr. Setna for the use of this sullage water. The plaintiff's contention was that this resolution was *ultra vires* because the defendant Municipality had no right to charge rent and demand it from the plaintiff.

The Municipality replied that the plaintiff's allegation of ancient user was not true. Even if the user of sullage water was true, that did not give the plaintiff any right against the Municipality. Defendant did not admit that the resolution complained of was made in disregard of plaintiff's objections. The drain through which the sullage water passed belonged to the Municipality and the Municipality had a right to the sullage water passing through it freely and uninterruptedly. The drain having been built and caused to be built by the plaintiff's ancestors and this the plaintiff having admitted, defendant's ownership over the said drain, the plaintiff could not make any objection.

"PUBLIC CONVENIENCE."

Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment observed:

The plaintiff sued for an injunction upon the Municipality to recover a portion of its drain between the public latrines and the bed of the river Sina, or in the alternative to restrain it from interfering with him in making use of the sullage water running through the latrine on his land. The point of importance in our opinion is whether the drain in dispute is a public drain. We can see no reason to doubt but that it is. The meaning of "public drain" in this connection is a drain used for the convenience of the public, that is to say, to carry away the refuse of public conveniences such as latrines and the like. The drain as a whole runs from the latrine to its outlet in the bed of the river. This portion of it appears to be carried through a khashery channel and the appellant would suggest that he had constructed this and that it was his private property. That might be so, but if it constituted an integral part of the public drain, it would in my opinion still fall under that definition and be controlled by section 50 of the Bombay District Municipal Act. So far there no reasonable doubt arises but that the drain is a public drain and as such vested in the Municipality.

As to the second point *prima facie* the Municipality would be entitled to charge for the use of any of its property such as sullage water running through this public drain, if the plaintiff appellant is to succeed on this part of his case he would have to show either that there had been an agreement with the Municipality at the time the drain was constructed over his land allowing him the free use of the sullage, or that he acquired the same right by long and uninterrupted user. He has attempted no proof of any agreement. And as to the user, the Lower appellate Court whose decision here is binding upon us, has held, that whatever user there was, was secret. That would not give rise to any right to the plaintiff appellant.

We think therefore, that the decree under appeal is right and ought to be confirmed, and that his appeal should be dismised with all costs.

Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for the appellant.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the respondent.

PROSECUTION UNDER FOREST ACT.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

Nagappa Vas Hegde Petitioner vs. King-Emperor.

This was a revisional application from the the order of Mr. H. Tupper, District Magistrate of Kanara convicting the accused-petitioner under S. 25 (d) of the Indian Forest Act and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

The facts are these: The accused was prosecuted by the Forest Department before Mr. G. V. Desai, 2nd Class Magistrate of Bhatkal for (1) unauthorisedly lopping trees, (2) removal of grass and (3) clearing or breaking up land for cultivation or otherwise, in S. No. 276 of Kop village which was alleged to be a Reserve Forest open to public privilege under S. 27 of the Forest Act. The trial Magistrate, believing the Prosecution evidence, convicted the accused under S. 25 (1) (g) and (h) of the said Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The accused preferred an appeal to the District Magistrate, who came to the conclusion that the evidence did not support the conviction under clauses (f) (g) and (d) of S. 25. He, however, altered the conviction to one under clause (d) of the same section and maintained the sentence. The following are material portions of his judgment. "It is however, proved that a wall was erected by accused's ancestors (this was done before the Forest Act became law) enclosing an area of forest land which is open to public privilege. This wall it is proved has been recently repaired and extended. The wall encloses three sides of the area encroached upon and the fourth side is enclosed by accused's S. Nos. 310 etc., The repair and extension of this wall are to the interest of no one but the accused, and it is proved that he and his family have been monopolising the produce of the enclosed area. It is therefore a safe conclusion that the repairs and extension of the wall were done by the accused. It is a case of trespass and of very exaggerated trespass. Maintaining the sentence, therefore I alter the conviction to one under S. 25 (d) Indian Forest Act."

The accused applied to the High Court in revision on the ground that upon the case for the prosecution, the conviction could not be sustained.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, held that, apart from the question whether the acts proved constitute trespass at all the conviction could not be sustained. The conviction and sentence was therefore set aside and the fine if paid was ordered to be refunded.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the Petitioner accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LOSS OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FROM RAILWAY CO.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Ramchander Jagannath.—Plaintiff v. The G. I. P. Railway Company,—Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 25,000 as damages for loss of certain account books delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant company.

The facts giving rise to the present litigation were these. The plaintiff was a resident of Nagpur and was doing the agency business of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company at Nagpur. On the 16th of September 1916 he consigned a parcel of 24 account books relating to the agency business from Victoria Terminus to be delivered to his firm at Nagpur. The parcel arrived at Nagpur Station on the 18th of September. The parcel was, however through the mistake of one of the railway clerks there, wrongly delivered to the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpur. The mistake was not discovered till the 22nd of September when it was ascertained that the books of account had been destroyed by the Jail authorities. The misdelivery of the plaintiff's parcel to the Superintendent of the Central Jail, at Nagpur arose under the following circumstances:—The jail authorities expected a parcel of old forms from Khandwa for the purpose of being destroyed. The railway receipt in respect of the plaintiff's parcel bore the same number as the receipt in respect of the Khandwa parcel. So that when a peon of the Nagpur Central Jail went to take delivery of the Khandwa parcel, the railway clerk, who was in charge of the parcel department, looked at the receipt and without reading the address on any of the parcels pointed out the plaintiff's parcel to the peon and told him to take the same.

The plaintiff alleged that the books were the only account books they had containing the dealings of his firm and they were the only source from which he could ascertain the debtors of the firm. He charged the defendants with negligence and sued to recover Rs. 25,000 from them by way of damages in respect thereof.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S DEFENCE.

The defendants inter alia contended that they were not liable to the plaintiff by reason of the provision of section 75 of the Indian Railways Act. That section provided that when any articles mentioned in the second schedule of the act were contained in any parcel or package delivered to a railway administration for carriage by railway, and the value of such articles in the parcel or package exceeded Rs. 100, the railway administration was not to be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the parcel or package unless the person sending or delivering the parcel caused its value and contents to be declared at the time of its delivery to the railway. The articles mentioned in the second schedule clause (5), included maps, writings, and title-deeds. The books of account fell within the meaning of the word "writing" and as the plaintiff had failed to declare the value of the parcel at the time of its delivery and as it was of the value of more than Rs. 100, the railway company was protected from liability to the plaintiff by reason of section 75 of the Act.

The suit was accordingly placed on board for trial of the preliminary issue whether under the above circumstances the railway company was protected from liability by reason of section 75 of the Act.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad with the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. Campbell with the Hon. Mr. T. J Strangman appeared for the railway company.

VALUE OF THE BOOKS.

Mr. Setalvad for the plaintiff contended that the "value of the goods" in section 75 meant the market value or its intrinsic value. He admitted it was a "writing" within the meaning of that word in the second schedule.

But the value of the books, qua books, was less than Rs. 100 and therefore, the plaintiff was not bound to declare its value at the time of their delivery. The account books when bought were of the approximate value of Rs. 70 or so. After being written on their saleable value in the market became considerably diminished They could only be sold as so much waste paper. The loss consequential to the plaintiff by reason of the destruction of the books was a different matter. But that did not in any way enhance its value. An autograph letter of a great personage, e. g. of Lord Nelson was no doubt a "writing" and the value of it would certainly be more than Rs. 100. That was because of its intrinsic value. It could be sold in the market and its market value would certainly be more than Rs. 100.

Counsel further contended that, even if it be held that the value of the books as such, was more than Rs. 100, his submission was that the section only applied to goods in transit. In the present case the goods had reached their destination viz. the station and from that moment the goods in the hands of the company remained with them as bailees. The whole object of the act seemed to be to protect railway companies against undue responsibility and risks as public carriers while they were doing duty as public carriers. The protection only extended to them while the goods were being carried on their lines. After the parcel had reached its destination they were on no better footing than ordinary bailees. Counsel then cited various authorities in support of his above contentions.

COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

Mr. Campbell for the company urged that the section covered goods which were articles of special value. The company was protected against all liabilities in case of loss of goods of the value of more than Rs. 100. The value being on the basis of their real value to the consignor. The use of the words "map," "title-deeds" supported that argument. The value of the books of account in the present case was considerably over Rs. 100. The words "value" and "contents" in the same section also supported his contention. As to the point that the exemption of the company only applied to goods while they were being carried on the line, or in transit, that contention could not prevail. It would be reading in the section the words "in transit" after each of the words "loss, destruction or deterioration." The Railway Act was a special enactment and where there was a special enactment it excluded the common law of carriers as prevailing in England. The goods, moreover, were carried not only for the purposes of being consigned to the station but were also to be delivered, and in delivering the railway company were still carriers. There were cases which showed from what time the commencement of the liability of the railway company arose and that the liability continued till delivery of the goods. The test was when did the risk commence and when did it end. Then again it was not a case of loss, but a case of destruction and no wilful destruction was alleged. Counsel then cited cases in support of his contentions.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The defendants then led some evidence to show under what circumstances the parcel came to be delivered to the Nagpur Jail authorities and after hearing counsel, his Lordship reserved judgment.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Little and Co.

We understand that Government has decided to establish a Hide Control in Cawnpore and that Mr. W. B. Shewan, of Messrs. W. B. Shewan and Co., has accepted the post of Deputy Controller during the period of the war. Mr. Shewan is a well-known leather expert.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

In the Division Court No. 40.

1015-17—Mehta D and L, Abdul Karim Haji Ali Mahomed v. Latiff Jooma, Smetham B & Co., Part Head.

1268-17—Payne and Co., Esmailji Abdulally Matcheswalla v. Heptulla Abdu Hoosein & ors, Little and Co.

No. 319 of 1910 v. Javerchand Narrandirections and Costs on Comrs, Minors v. Adamji Abdul Hoosein.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A. ATTORNEYS.

294-16.—Malvi M R & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, 15-1-18.

App No. 43-16-779-16—M Chothia, Manji Govindji v. Sakarchand Khushalchand & ors, 28-1-18.

148-16—Merwanji K & Co., The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors, 29-1-18.

631-16 and 720-16—Merwanji K & Co., Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons, 29-1-18.

1162-15—Mirza M & M. Bujanbai Saifudin & ors v. Samsudin Ahmedally & ors, 29-1-18.

L J 229-17—Little & Co., John Kingdon v. Violet Florence Kingdon & anr, Payne & Co., J Order 15-1-18.

577-15—D J Mantri, Pandurang Vinayeck Gore & anr v. Balcrishna Vinayeck Khanolkar, 15-1-18.

S C Ct 660-22236-17—Ardesir H D & Co., Karimbhai Samsudin v. Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, 17-1-18.

1042-17—Mehta D & Lalji, Haji Oomer Haji Hoosein v. M A Patheria, Mulla & Mulla, 24-1-18.

1142-17—Mehta D & Lalji, Messrs Haridas Omersey a firm v. Trimbacklal Tribhowandas & ors, Shamrao M & H. Ardesir H D & Co., 29-1-18.

1187-17—Mehta D & Lalji, Hooseinbhai Mahomedbhai v. Jittabhai Ruttonsey & ors, Motichand & D, 29-1-18.

1400-17—Wadia G & Co., Shivji Weghji v. Thakarsidas Shivshaymal a firm, Dastur & Co., 29-1-18.

1187-17—Motichand & D, Hooseinbhai Mahomedbhai v. Jethabhai Ratansey & ors, Jamsetji R & D, 29-1-18.

1244-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Dowlatram Kimdanmal a firm & ors, Malvi M R & Co., 29-1-18.

O S 6-18—Bhai K & Gir, Haridas Jivandas v. Meghji Valji & ors, Bhemji & Co., 8-1-18.

O S 74-18—Ardesir H D & Co., Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam & ors v. Bai Piroibai widow & ors, Merwanji K & Co., 22-1-18.

LIST B. COUNCIL.

In Re the Indian Trust Act XXVII of 1866—Edgelow G W & Co., In Re Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and Re Suit No. 319 of 1910 v. Javerchand Narranji & anr, Petitioners, Mehta D & Lalji, Little & Co., For Further disections and Costs on Comrs. Report.

In Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890—Amin & Desai, In Re Allibhoy Rajbhoy & anr Minors v. Adamji Abdulji Hoosein, Petitioner, Payne & Co., Mulla & Mulla, Notice 28-1-18.

1423-17—Unwalla P & Papa, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji, Ardesir H D & Co., 24-1-18.

1273-15—M B Chothia, Aga Goolam Hoosein Lare v. Babu Kali Charan Dass, Merwanji K & Co., 24-1-18.

90-18—Unwalla P & Papa, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Abdul Latiff Saik Hoosein, J Order 24-1-18.

1167-15—Mulji & Tha, Dwarkadas Gangadas & anr v. Laxmidas Bhasker, D J Mantri, 29-1-18.

827-16—Captain & Vaidya, Jatram Kedarnath a firm v. Ramprasad Oogerseim & anr, Kanga & Savani, 29-1-18.

128-17—Manecklal & Co., Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr, N C Dalal, 31-1-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1309-16—Craigie B and C, Messrs Ramchandra Deo v. Ishwanath Vinayak Pathak, Judah and S, Part Heard.

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G and Co., Balchand Oogarchand a firm v. Gopi Kisson Madhon Gopal Khand L and M, Issues settled 14-9-17.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Muni Commr. v. The Revd Robert Scott Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai Widow v. Ebrahim Moledina Captain and V.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co Bai Mani Widow v. Pribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford Band Co.

754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v The Same, Tyabji D and Co.

RECTOR'S SACK OF SUGAR.

At Saxmundham Petty Sessions in mail week, the Rev. George William Daubeny, rector of Knodishall, Suffolk, was charged with being in possession of a sack of sugar contrary to the Food Control Order.

Defendant's motor-car broke down, and it was found to contain a sack of sugar obtained from a local

SCHEMES OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Corporation are considering the draft representation to Government requesting that the work of the Bombay Improvement Trust be handed over to them, and in connection therewith questions of great interest to the city are being discussed. A considerable argument is directed towards the present policy of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board in not taking up purely Improvement Schemes till the Municipal by-laws are amended.

Sir Ibrahim putting forward his views before the Corporation advocated the policy of wholesale demolition of houses in slum areas, and cited in support the Nagpada and Mandvi-Koliwada as being successful improvement schemes, and contrasted them with the Underia Street Improvement Scheme which he said was a failure. He also stated that the Improvement Trust do not pay adequate compensation to house owners.

I propose to place only some important points before the public in this connection so that they may appreciate the discussion at its full value.

Viewing the discussion from the standpoint of a property owner it is immaterial whether the work of Improvements will in future be carried on by the Improvement Trust or the Bombay Municipality, the land owner stands to lose in both cases. There is much to be said about Sir Ibrahim's argument about payment of inadequate compensation. But the question is are the Municipality paying an adequate compensation in the majority of cases? We do not hear much about Municipal Compensation cases simply because of this difference that according to the Land Acquisition Act the Municipality have to pay on account of compulsory acquisition 15 per cent. over and above the market value of the property, whereas the Improvement Trust are exempt from the payment of the 15 per cent. by their Act. Owners of houses affected by the Improvement Trust Schemes are seriously affected because they have to pay out of their own pockets not only for engineers' fees and solicitors' costs, in addition to wasting their own valuable time in attending Special Collector's Courts etc.) but also for re-investing their monies (except in rare cases.) This state of affairs has continued for over 17 years past because of the indifference of the public to their own interests.

What I suggest is that not only an Association of house owners should move but that the Corporation also take steps in this matter. The demand of the house owners and the Corporation should be for payment under the Improvement Trust Act not of 15 per cent. but of a lower amount to cover the cost of Engineers' and Solicitors' fees, cost of re-investment etc., which are not included in the market value. I would suggest 5 to 7½ per cent. over and above the market value would be a reasonable demand to make and I feel sure that Government, seeing the justice of this claim, would consider it favourably.

Regarding the next point mentioned in the beginning I must be very brief. It has probably been lost sight of by the public that houses included in Nagpada and Mandvi-Koliwada Improvement Schemes were acquired by the Improvement Trust when land values in Bombay were lower, and that the plots available in those Schemes were leased when land values had greatly increased owing to causes other than the fact of making the schemes. In those Schemes the Trust have realised large unearned profits, and it is these which have practically wiped off the debit side of the account. The Undria Scheme on the other hand was published at a less favourable time, and its situation is not capable of showing the best results. The people who were originally residing in the Houses in Undria Street Improvement Scheme continue to reside there still, whereas in the Nagpada and Koliwada Schemes the old residents are replaced (except to a very small extent) by a better class of people.

The public must realise that extraordinary influences have been working in the City for over three years past and it would be very dangerous to draw any general inferences in these times about vital questions. For a consideration of the vital question whether wholesale or partial demolition should be resorted to, we must look for guidance to the experience of European cities which suggests that wholesale demolition should be avoided.

A decision on this question is of vital importance to the city, if a mistake were to be made the results would be as disastrous to the city as the one of locating the pumping station at Worli instead of at Colaba, which (mistake) was possibly due to a wrong inference drawn from float experiments.

The Improvement Trust advocate one policy and the Corporation another. In my humble opinion a middle course would be to the best advantage of the City. To put it in a nutshell, the Improvement Trust are actuated by the Policy to effect permanent improvements in the City as cheaply as possible to the rate-payers as a body, but unfortunately at the cost of owners of slum properties; the Corporation on the other hand are actuated by the policy to improve the slums as rapidly as possible, forgetting possibly that other good localities are becoming slums owing to delay in taking action.

This letter is already long and I must defer to a future date the consideration of the middle course suggested by me.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Bombay, 1st February 1918.

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"DENERVING POTION FOR THE EAR DRUM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You deserve thanks for your fine Leader of Wednesday last. Who the devil cares for the troubles and sleepless nights of the overworked and weary poor tenants in noisy quarters? The houseowner is rightly styled the Lord of the Land and he can carry on his profitable trade in rents at the expense of the health and peace of mind of the occupants of the house or the neighbours. Here is an instance. In Girgaum, a few yards from the Portuguese Church, you see three buildings, one of these a low singlestoried edifice and the other two nice lofty buildings. In the first of these are located two shops, one selling country liquor and the other attending to the wants of the upper ten who have a finer taste for foreign intoxicants. Just above these shops, there is a primary school, possibly receiving grant-in-aid from the Municipality. Opposite lies the Mission school, imparting education to boys and girls on sacred lines. In the next two buildings, attached to the primary school, the occupants are women of questionable fame. Possibly there are about 10 or 12 tenements and the hours of the night—between 9 and 2 o'clock (some times even 4 a.m.)—echo with the monstrous mixing of incoherent sounds. By day, with windows shut, you feel as if the buildings are deserted but with the sunset the scene is changed and electric illumination lights up the whole view. Imagine what a tax to the ear drum it is to digest the vibrations of sound produced at one and the same time by some six or seven different songstresses, viewing with one another in raising their tunes to the highest pitch with a view to please their customers, the musical instruments playing havoc at the same time! It is believed that each of these miniature theatres earn on an average about 40 rupees per night and there is no wonder if the landlord chooses such tenants as can pay almost treble the rent for each tenement. For Heaven's sake, will the Health Department which professes to care too much for the health of the citizens stop this? Will the all-powerful Police put a stop to this nuisance and save sleepless men from madness? Some time back, it appears that the neighbouring tenants did complain of their troubles to the Police authorities. A police sepoy (?) in plain dress seemed to go about making inquiries but the result is not known. Since no steps seem to have been taken, it is clear, that the said department, did not think it right and necessary to interfere with the time-honoured rights of the songstresses, who have come all this distance from Hindustan to earn a decent (?) living. I doubt whether such loathsome noise would be tolerated a single minute in some parts of the Marine Lines, Byculla, Fort or Colaba. The poor tenants have no voice. The Improvement Trust would say, they have no right to live in the city proper. In one of the recent numbers of a social service periodical, I remember to have read a writer contending that by allowing women of illfame to reside in respectable localities vice is checked. Possibly, the shrewd Abkari Department thinks that by allowing liquor shops to be located under and in front of schools, the vendors and customers will be awakened to a sense of moral responsibility.

The houseowners seem to have well appreciated the views of the above-said writer, because, of late we find that several decent, spacious and airy blocks in Girgaum, created after the destruction of old buildings by the all-merciful Trust, have been let to such damsels of Indra. If ever a gold medal for social service is proposed to be awarded, I would unhesitatingly propose it to be given to the Land Lord who secures the highest possible rent for his property reserved for such damsels in the healthiest and most respectable locality!

After all Mr. Editor, if there can be no infringement on the rights of these songstresses, will you at least suggest a sleeping dose or a denerving potion for the ear drum? —Yours, etc.,

"TIRED NEIGHBOUR."

Bombay Feb. 1.

WHAT SHOULD THEY DO.?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am living in a Chawl in Girgaum Back Road, the landlord of which, who by the way is a Marwadi, increased the rent of our rooms in January, 1917. He gave us again notice in November, 1917 that he would increase the rent as from December, but as there was a strong rumour early last month that the Government was taking action against profiteering, especially on landlords, he quietly withdrew the notice and received the same rent for December as was charged to us in November.

On the 31st January he saw the Government notification against profiteering, and seeing that there was nothing to affect the landlords in the said notification he has sent us on the same day notices by registered post to vacate the rooms by the 28th of this month. I expect he will shortly send us verbal instructions through his clerk or Agent that if we pay him a fat increase in rent he will allow us to remain there. The Government notification against profiteering has left the hardhearted landlords scot-free and they are taking the full advantage.

About 40 families are living in this chawl and it would be quite impossible to find accommodation for all of us. O' good editor, will you or any of your correspondents advise us what we should do under the circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. KALLIANPUR.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Myself being one of the perspiring gentry that have to ride the iron-horse any time of the day and any day of the year, regardless of climatic severity or weatherly inclemency I shall touch upon the matters that concern the Railway because it becomes increasingly necessary for one and all directly or indirectly responsible for it to look into and decide once for all the pitiable situation that startles almost the majority to starvation. Articles of every sort and variety—from a little pin to a huge ward-robe—demands with cruel persistence four times as such its original price and thus only the bare necessaries of life monopolize more than the whole income of the man. Our income, limited in itself, therefore, is ground down to the last dark anna that shudders to be used up thus at the ruthless demand of the inflated bazaar. Turn your eyes, Sir, wherever you may and you will see, the reign of terror is brought to bear upon the slender income of countless thousands that form unfortunately the poor and the middle classes. The G. I. P. Railway of which I am an employee, was generous enough to admit of certain increment in the employees' pay which was long overdue, but while appreciating on the one hand such a move on the part of its authorities one cannot help on the other hand admitting that that is a mere dole held out to quiet the crying children. Amongst ourselves the rumours are so greatly rife (but they are facts, I assure you) that in our substantive pay considerable increase has already been sanctioned, by the Home Board but the official concern has deemed it somehow incumbent to keep the same *sub rosa* until some dire necessity impels them to do otherwise. Sundry expenditures we have to incur and though myself being an Englishman I know that with the present income to meet the stern demand of the now unenviable times it is indeed uncompromisingly severe and almost impossible to keep the pot boiling (were I only to be permitted to indulge in this homely phrase) and it is not less so with my brother-workmen, the Parsis. They are a race susceptible to multiple defrayments of equally great degree with very slight difference and it is no exaggeration to say that oft-times their expenses outstrip and far surpass our own in the absence of certain resources and facilities that are somehow denied to them.

Therefore, in writing to you this it is not my purpose to cry for something which we immediately want but to invite with all submission the kind attention of the authorities to be on the *qui vive*, to grant us what has already been sanctioned by the Home Board which they have callously so long withheld. Mr. Editor, what a support would we be having if you only care to open a leaderette on your editorial domain thereby placing my stand-point with all the stately vigour of your terrible pen before the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway?—Yours etc.,

"A MOUTHPIECE."

Bombay, Jan. 31.

WINTER DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been receiving reports of winter distress from almost all parts of India. In some places untimely floods have totally destroyed the crops and mud-walled houses of the poor been also washed away rendering the people at once homeless and foodless and, to add to this, the winter is also playing havoc upon them. We, in cities, cannot imagine how they in distant mofussil places sit all these winter nights in open fields and shiver from cold, and try to warm their bodies. It is not very rarely that you wake up from sleep and hear the homeless people in the road outside crying for warmth. It breaks one's heart to witness such painful stages of allround poverty. It is awfully too terrible.

Fortunately the Ramkrishna Mission is, as usual, in the field and has opened its relief institutions in some places, the most affected area being Muttra District where distressed Mahomedans and Hindus are receiving relief, but the fund is becoming exhausted and distress is growing more and more acute.

I am much indebted to Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee and Sons of Bombay for their timely offer of a very generous gift of two thousand blankets. Emboldened by this kind response to my humble appeal of the 1st instant I beg of my countrymen to come forward with their relief for our suffering humanity. There is no time to be lost, and I hope that my appeal will receive immediate response. Any gift will be very gratefully accepted and arrangements made for distribution.—Yours, etc.,

NORENDRANATH MOZOOMDAR.

2/10, Wellington Street,
Calcutta, Jan. 27, 1918.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

In the Share market interest again centered upon jute mill shares in which a large trade took place in the morning but there was less doing in the afternoon. Fort Gloster touched Rs. 625, Fort William found buyers at Rs. 278, Howrah at Re. 37-12 and Reliance at Rs. 36. There was not much demand for these two latter stocks. Northbrook improved from Rs. 46-1 to Rs. 47-10. In industrial section Midnapur Zemindary new shares recovered from Re. 227 to 234; Kalyanpur Lime kept steady at Rs. 18 and Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery at Rs. 16-12.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—East Indian 46-4; Jumoni 11, 11-4; Kasta 1-2 to 1-8 p; Raneegunge 41-8, 41-12; Samla Kendra 19-4, 19-8.

Jute:—Albion old 850, 825; Anglo-India (ord) 223; Alliance (ord) 545, 548, 551; Auckland (ord) 315 to 320; Barnagore (ord) 169, 170; Belvedere (ord) 585, 587 x.d.; Budge Budge (ord) 501, 499, 495; Clive (ord) 225, 228-8, 225, 227, 226-8, 225-8, 220; Dalhousie (ord) 473, 478; Fort William (ord) 278; Howrah (ord) 37 to 37-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 472, 476; Kanknarrah (ord) 593, 588; Kinnison (ord) 805, 810, 814; Lawrence (ord) 452; Lothian (ord) 208; Northbrook (ord) 46-6 to 47-10; Reliance (ord) 36-4 to 36-12, 36 to 36-8; Standard (ord) 520, 523; Union (ord) 660.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 181, 182; Cossipur Coton Ginning 31-8, 31-12; Kalyanpur Lime 17-12 to 18-4; Midnapur Zamindari new 227 to 234; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 16-8 to 16-12.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 68-14 to 69-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-4 to 69-8.

WAR POLO IN LUCKNOW.

SECOND ROUND,

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

A good game was witnessed in the second round of the War Polo tournament to-day between the Lucknow Gymkhana and Indian Cavalry. The former started plus 1½ goals. In the opening chukker Dick Lauder scored for the Gymkhana. The Cavalry then retaliated with 3 goals. Score: Gymkhana 2½, Cavalry 3.

In the second chukker the Gymkhana hit a goal. The Cavalry then attacked and shot hitting the goal post. They brought the ball back again and scored. When whistle sounded the Gymkhana were pressing and failed to put in a corner hit, the ball hitting the pony.

Score: Gymkhana 3½, Cavalry, 4.

In the third chukker the Cavalry pressed hotly, then the Gymkhana got on but the Cavalry retained the ball. It was, however, sent back to their flags, but a fine effort by the Gymkhana failed.

No score.

In the fourth chukker the Gymkhana got on immediately and scored. The play remained in their ground and after some exciting efforts the Cavalry hit a goal.

Final Score: Gymkhana 4½ goals, Cavalry 5.

The umpires were Messrs. Keane and Wild. The final which was fixed for Tuesday has been postponed and will be played off in a fortnight.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be temporary hon. 2nd-Lieutenants Native Indian Land Forces:—Sardar Jasjit Sing of Jullunder; Sirdar Bahadur Rajindar Singh of Pakhoke, Ludhiana; the Hon. Raja of Bobbili, the Raja of Venkatagiri; M. S. Appa Rao Bahadur, zamindar of Telprole; Kistna District; the Hon. Raja of Ramnad; Chandra Gajpati Narayana Deo, Zamindar of Parlakimedi; the Hon. Mr. K. K. Raman Kavalappara Muppil Nayar; the Raja of Pudukota.

The following are appointed to I. A. R. O. to be 2nd-Lieutenants Infantry branch:—W. H. McGrab, J. S. Morris, H. C. Mills, T. V. Lynn, E. Mendell.

The following Majors are promoted to be Lieut.-Colonels C. H. Hewes, 23rd Cavalry; H. X. Warren Codrington, Supernummerary List; W. E. Pye, 98th Infantry, A. W. Donnelly Harrington, Supply and Transport Corps; A. A. P. Waller, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry; G. L. Cattel, Cantonment Magistrate.

Volunteer officers' decorations have been awarded to Captain J. S. Elliot, Assam Valley Light Horse; Col. W. T. Wright, 1st Punjab Rifles; Major W. R. Pearce, E. B. Railway Rifles; Capt. F. J. H. Sievwright, B. B. C. I. Railway Rifles and Capt. G. C. Plated, Sind Rifles.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. J. Reid resigns membership of Indian Legislative Council. Mr. A. W. Botham is appointed as Additional Member.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Central Provinces Medical Examination Board has been empowered to confer degrees, diplomas, licenses and certificates under Indian Medical Degrees Act.

It is notified that Sections 3/11 of Defence of India Act will apply in Kamrup.

Lieut.-Col. J. Entrican I. M. S. reverts to Burma. Major A. K. Heyland is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major A. H. E. Mosse reverts to Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke C. S. is posted as Accountant-General Burma. Mr. D. R. Matheson C. S. is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu K. P. Sen is appointed Deputy Post Master-General, Bengal and Assam.

Rules have been published under the Defence of India Act taking power for purposes of securing the public safety to control and regulate the housing of artisans and labourers and their families in any area which is a defended harbour. He may by notification in the "Gazette of India" make a declaration to that effect which may extend to the whole of such area or to such part thereof as may be specialised in the notification.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway on behalf of the Forest Department of a light railway on the metre gauge from Alnavar, a station on the Madras and Southern Mharatta Railway to Dandeli in the North Kanara district, a distance of about 19 miles. The line will be known as the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway.

A Bengal Government communiqué says that under a regulation recently issued by the Japanese Government any foreigner except Chinese proceeding to Japan must have his passport or certificate of nationality vised by a Japanese diplomatic or consular representative.

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LUCKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

THE SAHARA HANDICAP.—

Sultan 10-7, The Winner 9-11, Lightening 8-13, Sagalie 7-10, Crusader 7-8, Peshwa 7-7 Pharoah 7-4, Selim 6-12, Gainda 6-12.

THE CAPTAINS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Necessity 9-12, Lavenir 9-10, High Field Lady 9-6, Loch Seven 7-7, Hookoo 6-13, Speedy Boy 6-12, Wee Lad 6-9, Urvashi 6-7.

THE MURRAY CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Hamudia 9-12, R. G. 9-10, Major General 8-11, Wee Lad 8-3, Fango III 7-13, Hard Cash 7-12, Ismailia 7-9, Anyhitryon 7-7, Red Virgin 6-0

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lady Buny 10-7, Little Wonder 8-9, Maud 8-7, Toylene 8-7, Ormy 7-10, Bomue Bhish 7-6, Avanti 7-4, Gold Mohur 7-3, Apple Juice 7-2 Token 7-2, Lady Malwood 6-7.

THE LUCKNOW DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Eagle's Nest 9-7, Le Soleil 9-6 Short Skirt 8-11, Bodenham 8-9, Talcum 8-6, Bevek 7-4, Mayfly IV 7-2, Pomade 6-12, Monsoon 6-9.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Solar Star 9-4, Iron Chest 8-13, Burg 8-10 Searchlight 7-13, Mubrook 7-7, Pharoah 7-5.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following are the results of matches played at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday:—

MARRYAT CUP.

Mr. A. P. Goldney beat Mr. L. Barraclough 6—3, 6—2.

Mr. W. Reid beat Mr. I. W. Brough 6—3, 6—8, 6—1.

The following match will be played to-day:—

Mr. R. D. England vs. Mr. W. Irwin.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

Cinema Majestic, the latest, the most eagerly awaited addition to Bombay's amusement resorts was formally opened yesterday in the presence of a large representative gathering when a special programme was screened.

This new theatre true to its name is a most centrally situated, elaborately finished and quite comfortably furnished, building introducing a system of lighting ventilating and cooling quite new to Bombay. The management promises to be very descriminating in the selection of programmes catering for the classes as well as the masses.

Robespierre is their bill of fare for the opening week and we must congratulate the management on their selection of this brilliant spectacular photo play which all lovers of history and romance will welcome. In this artistic and lavish Italian production we see the splendid impersonation of the historic figure of Therese, Marchioness de Fontenay, by the famous artist signorina Eyda Borelli; magnificent costumes and pictorial gems of 18th century France; the sufferings and the final triumph of the people of France.

DE. VILLIERS' MOVING THEATRE.

Mr. De Villiers ought to be pleased with his season in Bombay as he is drawing a considerable audience for every performance. His striking illusions have filled spectators with wonder. No one who has not seen this wonderful man could possibly conceive that such transformations, and illusions, could be done before one's eyes, and whilst in a conscious condition. De Villiers' performances are more as if they were dreams than realities.

It is no wonder that people are attracted by De Villiers, in this his third programme. For he has far surpassed himself, while appearance of Miss Renee in mid-air from nowhere is astounding. It is no exaggeration to say that De Villiers' entertainment should not be missed by those who are looking for where to spend a cheerful evening. Owing to engagements elsewhere Mr. De Villiers will give his last show on Sunday February 10th at 6 p.m.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

The final chapters of "The Strange Case of Mary Page" are to be put on the screen this week at the New Alexandra, and will undoubtedly be viewed with great interest by all those who have followed the story so far, and who are anxious for the solution of the great mystery. The weight of circumstantial evidence against Mary Page is so great that in spite of all the efforts of her defending counsel, the jury is on the point of giving a verdict of "guilty," when at the final moment comes the thrilling denouement.

It would be depriving the spectators of half the pleasure to disclose the secret beforehand; so we would recommend every one to see the picture for himself, and act as his own detective by following each clue.

IMPERIAL.

The Mystery of the Double Cross is still as absorbing as ever, the interest being kept up by further extraordinary incidents. The identity of the girl, has not yet been disclosed and the "Masked Stranger" is as elusive as heretofore. Philippa's father makes a sensational reappearance, and the story seems to have reached the high mark of excitement.

A new innovation in the Imperial programme is a Japanese Drama, played by Japanese players in the beautiful land of Chrysanthemums, and treated by Pathe Color. Pathe Gazette and a latest comedy by Wiffles concludes the excellent programme

ELDORADO CINEMA.

"The American Girl" series comes to an end this week at the Eldorado, after a most successful run. The most exciting episode of the lot has been kept to the last. In "The Golden Eagle Trail" we see the American Girl crossing over a deep ravine by means of a lariat thrown over from one side to the other. The series concludes happily with the marriage of the American Girl and her brave lover.

"Gaumont Graphic" is a regular feature of the programme, and there is also a good comic.

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"Chronicle" Short Story:

"THE EXTRA PASSENGER."

By

FRED. C. SMALE.

PARSIS AND EARLY ISLAM.

"BUDDHIST LITERATURE IN SANSKRIT."

By

G. K. N.

RACING TOPICS.

(*Special.*)

FASHIONS OF THE DAY, etc.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, February 2, 1918.

THE DREADFUL TRUST.

The debate which took place in the Corporation on Thursday on the subject of the transference of the duties and functions of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation was instructive in one important respect. It revealed unanimous agreement even on the part of those who opposed the transfer for the present, on the question of the right of the Corporation to take over the affairs of the Trust. It seems to us that there is hardly any point of difference between those who advocate an immediate transfer and those who think the time is not yet—and, fortunately, the latter seem to be in a microscopic minority in the Corporation. Both Messrs. Wadia and Sethna agreed that the work of the Trust should be done by the Corporation. But having agreed to this, they added that the transfer of the powers and functions was premature. They could have supported their plea only on the ground that the Improvement Trust had been able or ready, during the whole of its career, to carry on the work for which it was created, that it had considerably "improved" the City, as it was intended by the legislature that it should do, and that, finally, there was every probability that within a very short time it would be in a position to say to the City and to the Government that it had faithfully and successfully discharged the "trust" placed in its hands by both of them and that, having done its work, it prayed that it should be allowed to shut up shop and that the further work of development should be restored to the rightful hands.

There was nothing in the arguments which Messrs. Sethna and Wadia urged to show that the Trust had fulfilled its own obligation to anything like an adequate extent or in the right manner or that there was any likelihood of its doing so in the immediate future. This is the crux of the whole question and on a satisfactory answer to it alone can the existence of the Trust a day longer be justified. Messrs. Wadia and Sethna did not justify because they could not. The failure of the Trust is writ too large over the history of Bombay to be ignored. When the Trust was created, the existence of the slums was a menace to the city. The slums were the legacy of past neglect and of the policy of letting the City grow anyhow, without thought to its future. The Improvement Trust was created to remove that menace, because the Municipal Corporation then was not able to cope with the task. The Trust has been in existence for two decades. What impartial observer of Bombay can say that the slums are not still with us, that the city does not continue to be even more than it ever was, in spite of the superficial ornamentation of some parts inhabited by the privileged few and, in spite of a few magnificient roads, a "City Dreadful" still? How are the poor of Bombay housed now—that section of the population whose comfort, whose convenience and whose happiness constitutes the test of a city's progress? The Improvement Trust has built "sanitary chawls" for some— not all—of them. Let an impartial observer, an expert, say what these so-called "sanitary" chawls are like. Writing in a recent number of the "Social Service Quarterly," Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, said:

"Unfortunately, of recent years it has been a custom to provide housing accommodation, so-called, for the working classes of Bombay, in tenement buildings known as 'chawls.'. Anyone who has systematically been over these places must be convinced of the futility of any working-man trying to make his 'home' in one room of a chawl. Why, the poorest agriculturist in his mud and wattle hut is infinitely better off. He at least has a home in reality. He can have a certain amount of privacy. His children can go into the open air without the risk of falling down half a dozen flights of stairs. What is wanted is a city of homes, and not tenements."

How can a public body which was made responsible by the sanction of the legislature and the implicit consent of the citizens to see to it that, not only did Bombay cease to be a "City Dreadful" but became a "City Beautiful" pride itself because it has provided cheap and nasty "homes" for some of those who by the sweat of their brow helped to make it a "City Wealthy?" This all-important question cannot be burked by drawing the red herring of building by-laws across the trail, or by saying that the Corporation did not carry out its own duties properly.

We have not the slightest desire to suggest that the Corporation has done all that it could; but the fact cannot be ignored that its negligence is trifling compared to the disaster that the Improvement Trust has proved for the city, and that it has done more than it should have done to help the latter to carry out its duties,—duties which have not in practice been carried out, mainly because the views and wishes of the Corporation's representatives have been flouted. And it is not merely the views and wishes of the Corporation that the Trust has flouted, it has defied the citizens of Bombay. Its existence, therefore, cannot be compatible with the safeguarding of the interests of the city. It must, therefore, be ended and its work entrusted to the Corporation. The Corporation, as it is now constituted, contains more representatives of the landlords than the latter are entitled to have. Its constitution needs to be improved with the extension of franchise. But even as it is constituted at present, it is responsive and responsible to public opinion, which the Improvement Trust is not, because it is a department of the bureaucracy, ruled by a most perverse autocrat. Mr. Wadia was too much obsessed with his, to a great extent, justifiable intolerance of the landlords, to see this simple but fundamental fact which supplies a satisfactory answer to the question raised by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: "Are we to be masters of local self-government in Bombay or are we not?"

THE LATE PROFESSOR MILLS.

The death of Professor Lawrence Mills removes from among us the most aged and perhaps the best known scholar who devoted a long and fruitful life to the study of antiquities of the Parsis especially in matters philological. He was the doyen of the scholars employing the English language and his contributions to the elucidation of the admittedly most difficult section of Aryan records of antiquity are spread over almost all technical journals of linguistic sciences. He was an eminent contributor to the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of London" and his researches were familiar to the readers of the "Journal Asiatique," the "American Journal of the Oriental Society" and several continental periodicals. He was in his 81st year at the time of his death and had produced a respectable amount of enduring work. The history of the Parsis and their antiquities still continues to attract Western scholars but, owing, unfortunately, to the limitations of the Avesta literature, they soon give up the field to exercise their talents on the wonderfully closely-relelated area of Vedic scholarship. And it was a distinguishing feature of the labours of Dr. Mills, who was a clergyman of distinction, that he popularised and took out from the confined circle of the learned the, at first sight, bewildering similarity amounting often to identity, between the Avesta and the Sanskrit lexicon. The erudition of Dr. Mills was recognized early by Max Muller who induced the American scholar to continue his researches at Oxford in 1887. Since then Professor Mills had been closely engaged on his studies at the great seat of British learning, his *magnum opus* being the Zoroastrian Gathas, which he translated for the series of the Seacred Books of the East. He prepared a monumental work on this most ancient relic of Parsi, or rather Aryan, liguistic antiquity, which has so far but one rival in the world. When a fresh translation of the Gathas was brought forward by Dr. Bartholomeo, it was reviewed by Mr. G. K. Nariman in a Parsi journal which elicited an indriect defence of his own system of translation by Dr. Mills. Indeed, in his later years the American professor, who was advancing both in age and infirmity, gave an impression of being obsessed by the notion that he was an object of envious criticism by his confreres, and latterly the burden of his complaint, no doubt originating in his weakened and diseased constitution, was accentuated with painful emphasis. But his long life of ardent studies gave the lie direct to the fallacy that it is the continent of Europe alone which produces respectable scholars interested in Asiatic antiquities. Although Dr. Bartholomeo has produced a most comprehensive dictionary of the Avesta language which, strange to say, is still designated by its fallacious designation of Zend, even at Oxford. His labours, however, cannot by any means be said to have eclipsed all the fruits of the studies of Dr. Mills, who, besides, steered a middle course between the rival schools of Parsi scholarship, one headed by the late Darmesteter, recognising the importance, or rather attributing a preponderating weight, to tradition, and the other led by the now obsolete faction which concentrated itself upon the iron rigidity of the philogical results of linguistic comparisons. Dr. Mills was, as we stated, Professor of "Zend" Philology at Oxford and it is curious to note that this erroneous designation has been recognised by the Parsis only latterly through the introduction of Western methods of attacking old-world languages by the late Mr. K. R. Cama, although the distinction between Avesta and Zend was known to the Arabic writers who sometimes dealt exhaustively with the tenets and teaching of Zoroaster. The Parsis, accordingly, who could have easily learnt from their neighbours what their immediate ancestors had completely forgotten, had to go thousands of miles westward to revive the knowledge which was lost to them by the insoucience of their own forebears. The key-note of Professor Lawrence Mills' work was his unbounded appreciation of the ethical side of Zoroastrianism and it was he who showed in his weighty study the vital necessity of Persian theology for all Biblical studies. Of late the great savant was confined to his bed and appeals had to be sent out to Bombay for funds to nurse him in what has proved his last illness. Without exaggeration Zoroastrian scholarship is the poorer for the decease of Mills after whom it is now hard to point to any living exponent of Zoroastrian antiquities in England except the Bishop of Salford, Dr. Casartelli.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Jagadish Bose's Visit.

With his lecture under the auspices of the Bombay University, appropriately enough, Sir Jagadish Bose formally concluded the programme of an all too brief visit to Bombay, which must be voted to have been an unqualified success alike from the personal and the public points of view. We have previously commented on the extraordinary and deplorable fact,—as arguing a species of suicidal apathy in academic circles in this city,—that this was the first visit of Dr. Bose, at once a world-renowned scientist and a true patriot, to Bombay. While the educational centres of Europe and America had vied with one another in doing honour to Sir Jagadish, our own University had apparently been content to be in blissful ignorance of his existence, and if it were not for the public-spirited enterprise of patriotic citizen of Bombay,—Mr. S. R. Bomanji,—as Sir Jagadish himself repeatedly acknowledged in the course of his lectures, the welcome opportunity of listening to Dr. Bose and making his acquaintance would probably have been denied to the citizens of Bombay.

A Splendid Response.

It cannot be gainsaid, however, that, having been given the occasion, Bombay extended a right royal welcome to Sir Jagadish, and in honouring him did honour to itself, as well as assisted materially in furthering the great national scheme of the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta. So much for the public aspect of Sir Jagadish's visit. On the personal side, we think it is not too much to say that it has been a case of—"Veni, vidi, vici." Dr. Bose has demonstrated, among other things, how true greatness is to be found not infrequently allied with fine simplicity and sincerity of character. He stated at one of his lectures that he had come to Bombay as a stranger but could only think of leaving it with a pang—having found so many sympathetic friends in so short a time. The compliment, we think, may be returned. The many Bombay friends Sir Jagadish and Lady Bose have made will miss them genuinely on their departure.

Germany's Intentions.

In the course of his speech at General Smuts' lecture, Mr. Walter Long emphasised the great part played by the natives of German East Africa in its conquest and their consequent claim on the future of that erstwhile German Colony. "These natives," he said, "have given freely and loyally their best services, thereby running tremendous risks; for, if the captured territory is allowed to return to Germany, the German retribution on the natives will indeed be terrible." The great responsibility thus thrown on Britain in clear. "It is necessary," said Mr. Long, "that the question shall be settled so that the natives shall be fully rewarded for their splendid services." And this can be done only if they are left free to determine the destiny of their country themselves. And there is another consideration. The question, as the British Colonial Secretary pointed out, affects the whole civilized world or certainly that part of it which is determined that the terrible sacrifices of this war shall not be in vain. Germany is anxious to take this and other lost territories back to make their peoples and resources a weapon for her future war of aggression. Striking confirmation of this Prussian view was contained in a telegram we published yesterday, according to which the "Cologne Gazette" stated that the chief reasons given by the Association of South Sea firms at Hamburg for recovering the South Colonies, are the great strategical value of their ports and their favourable situation for the establishment of wireless stations.

The Wish Being Father to the Thought.

The suggestion made at a recent meeting of the Calcutta University Senate that no good purpose would be served by referring the question of establishing a faculty of Commerce to the Chamber of Commerce, has excited the ire of the writer of "The Ditcher's Diary" in "Capital," who elaborated his theme of importing into the management of the Calcutta University a strong "business" element, thus:

My concluding words concerning this subject will not go further than this,—there was recently great political unrest in this country, dangerous policies were advocated, and the British commercial community thought it advisable to intervene, and now, partly as the result of their intervention, the ill-advised Home Rule movement is dead, and not merely dead, but damned. Greater activity is also evident in the direction of securing stronger representation on municipal bodies especially in Calcutta where reinforcements will soon join the Old Guard who bore the heat and burden when their less public-spirited fellows were either passively indifferent or actively scornful. The next field of conquest will be higher education and it cannot be brought within the sphere of the public activities of the commercial community too soon or too effectually.

The amiable assumption about the Home Rule movement being "dead" argues the proverbial wish that is father to the thought. Only a fool could overlook the fact that the "movement" is very much alive—and kicking. It is a pity some people cannot realize how stupid they become while labouring under unnecessary chagrin.

Repentance.

All's well that ends well. The Allahabad Municipal Board has reconsidered the resolution recently passed by it rejecting a motion to introduce free and compulsory education, and it has now unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of its introduction. This, of course, was bound to come for the Allahabad Municipality, under its existing peculiar constitution, does not represent the citizens of Allahabad for the simple reason that the real leaders of the people have abstained, by way of protest, from seeking the franchise. Therefore, in passing the original resolution, the Municipal Board, or rather the majority of it, expressed their own views—and incidentally made themselves ridiculous. Several of the members who opposed the original resolution admitted, it is now stated, that they had done so hastily. That they have not taken long to repent of their hasty action not only does them credit but shows the strength of the demand in the country for free and compulsory education.

"Never Heard of Him."

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Gray Cheape, the leader of the brilliant "Balaclava" charge of the Worcestershire and Warwickshire Yeomanry in Palestine, according to a contemporary, tells an amusing story of a conversation he overheard between two troopers some way behind the firing line. One of them was reading a book, and the other man inquired the name of the author. "Longfellow," was the reply. "Never heard of him! What does he write? Stories?" "No; poetry." "Oh!" Then, after a pause, "Well, I was going to ask you for the loan of the book, but as it is, you can keep it. I never could stand poetry." "But this is real good stuff!" replied the other enthusiastically. "Listen to this:

'And the night shall be filled with music.
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away.'"

"By Jove," exclaimed his chum, "there is something in that! I know those Arab beggars—they would simply steal anything."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided at the Annual Meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme at the Municipal Hall on Friday afternoon.

His Excellency Lord Pentland returned to Madras yesterday morning.

The Hon. Sir Stuart Fraser has left Government House.

The death is reported at Lucknow of Mirza Yusuf Been, for several years Indian Munshi to Queen Victoria. On his deathbed the deceased gave five medals granted to him to his son Mirza Mahomed Hasan, Deputy Collector to be preserved as a heirloom in the family.

HIS MAJESTY'S SILK PORTRAIT.

A silk embroidery picture of his Majesty King George V. prepared by Mrs. Yamunabhai Gokhale was sent to Delhi for inspection to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Montagu who were much interested in it.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED DE ROTHSCHILD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild.

GERMAN STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

ITALIANS PUSHING FORWARD.

GERMAN LABOUR FERMENT.

HAMBURG UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

700,000 ON STRIKE IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Feb. 1.

From unofficial reports it is estimated that 700,000 employees are on strike in Berlin. It is stated that many Socialist leaders have been arrested.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Hamburg, Altona and Wandsbeck. It appears that the suspension of the "Tageblatt" and other newspapers was due to their transgressing the censorship rules.

The "Cologne Gazette" on the 29th January stated that at least 20,000 shipyard workers at Hamburg were striking for immediate peace and more food.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" urges Government to resist the strikers' audacious demands and the "Noordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which has hitherto affected not to take the movement seriously, now gravely lectures the strikers.

HINDENBURG APPEALS TO STRIKERS.

SOCIALISTS CHEER LIEBKNECHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., Feb. 1.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that an appeal from Hindenburg has been placarded in Berlin declaring that the least stoppage of work will be a great weakening of Germany's defensive strength and an unpardonable crime and sin against the army especially the men in the trenches.

A Socialist meeting at Frankfurt separated cheering Liebknecht and hooting Hindenburg. Some German papers describe the strike as a "holiday strike" limited to three days.

A telegram from Geneva says that nobody has been permitted to cross the frontier from Germany since Tuesday morning. According to private reports the situation became menacing when the authorities refused to confer with the strike leaders. The Central Strike Committee in Berlin which is the first German Soviet, has been sitting continuously since Monday.

"ONLY 120,000 MEN ON STRIKE."

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan 31.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Feb. 1.

A telegram, apparently semi-official, from Berlin dated 30th January states that there are only 120,000 men on strike. The newspapers with a few exceptions have reappeared, street traffic is normal and no disturbances have occurred anywhere in the Empire.

HAMBURG WORKMEN THREATENED.

MILITARY ORDER TO RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

A telegram from Amsterdam says, the military have ordered all Hamburg workmen to resume work and intimates that those liable to military service who fail to return to work will be immediately incorporated in the army and will be forced to work.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

VIEWS ON HERTLING'S AND CZERNIN'S SPEECHES EXCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 31.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Feb. 1.

The Inter-Allied Conference exchanged views on Hertling's and Czernin's speeches and the expediency of replying to them. The proceedings showed complete accord of the allies, militarily and politically. M. Clemenceau stated that he was very well satisfied with the result of the deliberations.

DRASTIC SUPPRESSION OF PAPERS IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., Feb. 1.

"Tageblatt." "Vorwaerts," "Post" and "Deutsche Zeitung" have been suppressed.

BRESTLITOVSK NEGOTIATIONS.

BAVARIA SPECIALLY REPRESENTED.

TROTZKY ON THE RADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 1.

The Peace Conference at Brestlitovsk has been resumed. Kuehlmann announced that Bavaria would be specially represented.

Trotzky announced that two representatives of the "Ukrainian People's Republic" had been incorporated in the Russian delegation. Trotzky stated that the Ukrainian Soviet controlled the entire coal basin of the Donetz mining region of Ekaterinoslav, and the Governments of Charkov and Poltava and the Soviet's power was increasing while the influence of the Kieff Rada was steadily declining. Thus peace with the delegation of the Rada could in the present circumstances in no way be regarded as peace with the Ukrainian Republic.

BAVARIA'S PRIVILEGED POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Feb. 1.

The representation of Bavaria at Brestlitovsk possesses a certain significance. It arises out of the privileged position conceded to Bavaria under the Treaty of Versailles of 1871, entitling her to participate in the Empire's peace negotiations. It is noteworthy that the Bavarian representative before going to Brestlitovsk went to Berlin to receive instructions.

NEW REGIME AT HELSINGFORS.

CIVIL WAR IN ASTRAKHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 1.

A Provisional Revolutionary Government consisting mostly of Labourites has been established at Helsingfors. The Central Council replaces the Senate which has been abolished. White Guards continue successful fighting in northern Finland disarming the Russian troops. Railways are disorganised.

It is believed that Roumanian diplomats will be unable to proceed beyond Terioki on the Petrograd-Helsingfors line.

Civil war has broken out at Astrakhan.

ROUMANIANS ENTER KISHINEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JASSY, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 1.

The Roumanian troops on the invitation of the Russian High Command in the southwest have entered Kishineff amid the cheers of the population.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PEACE.

SIR E. CARSON ON ITS IMPOSSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 1.

Addressing the British Empire Producers' Organisation in London, Sir E. Carson said that the present was a critical time for both ourselves and our enemies. He believed that the position had resolved itself into this. Would autocracy disciplined for war show greater endurance and courage than a league of democracies trained for peace? The real issue was, could democracy when attacked defend itself?

We all wanted peace, but the recent speeches of the Austrian and German leaders did not offer honourable peace. We were told we must give up Aden, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, Hongkong and Malta "So long as this is the enemy's dream, this country down to the greatest pacifist will have nothing to do with it." (Loud applause.)

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ATTITUDE.

CONCURRENCE WITH PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

Replying to an influential address from the deputation introduced by Lord Loreburn, Lord Lansdowne declared that he and his sympathisers were determined on an honourable and durable peace. It was unthinkable that we should be disloyal to the Allies. He concurred with the Premier's restatement of war aims on the 18th January, which were calculated to carry the endorsement of moderate opinion throughout the world.

PARIS RAID.

TWO HOSPITALS HIT.

20 KILLED: 50 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 1.

A French official communiqué says:—Four enemy air squadrons crossed our lines north of Compiegne, flying very high owing to clearness of atmosphere.

They approached Paris from the north and north-east and dropped bombs successively in several suburbs. They then flew over Paris, chiefly on the right bank of the Seine, where they dropped almost all their bombs in a few minutes.

About 20 persons were killed and 50 injured, including numerous women and children. Two hospitals were hit and several buildings burned and damaged.

Several air fights occurred north of Paris. A German aeroplane was brought down and the two occupants made prisoners. A French aeroplane had to land. Its occupants were wounded.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID.

36 DEAD; 190 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

A French communiqué says, casualties in the air-raid were 3 dead, including 22 in Paris and 14 in the suburbs, and 190 injured, including 114 in Paris and 76 in the suburbs.

Many women and children in three hospitals were struck and one was set on fire.

Sixty French aeroplanes went up.

LONDON'S AIR DEFENCES.

EFFICIENCY QUESTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Feb. 1.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Lynch, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Cabinet was satisfied that everything possible was being done to maintain and improve the efficiency of the air defences of London He was of opinion that everybody, except possibly Mr. Lynch, was surprised at the success of the defence.

FIVE SHILLING NOTES.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that at present it was not intended to issue five shilling notes, but in view of the silver situation a stock of five shilling notes had been printed with a view to their immediate use if necessary.

FOOD CONTROL IN AMERICA.

Mr. Clynes stated that the appeal of the American Food Controller to America to economise in food in order to supply the Allies, had met with a splendid response. (Cheers.)

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

The Secretary for Scotland announced that Government had agreed to the conversion of the Edinburgh Castle into a National War Museum commemorating Scotland's part in the war.

FURTHER CASUALTIES ON TUESDAY.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED IN ONE HOUSE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., Feb. 1.

In addition to the casualties officially announced, it is reported that eight persons were killed in one house in the outskirts of London in Tuesday's raid.

HOSPITAL BOMBED.

BY HOSTILE AEROPLANES NEAR BAGHDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 1.

A British communiqué from Mesopotamia says:—Hostile aeroplanes during the night of January 24/25 bombed our hospital near Baghdad, causing casualties.

Our aeroplanes during the night of 25/26 successfully attacked the Turkish Headquarter units and aerodromes.

POSITION IN ITALY IMPROVED.

FURTHER THRUSTS EFFECTED.

SEVEN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 1.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—Our detachments continue their thrusts southward of the Asiago and have improved their positions north-eastward of Col-de-rosso.

We brought down three aeroplanes and the English brought down four.

BRITISH PATROLS.

SECURE PRISONERS NEAR EPEHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

A British communiqué says, our patrols secured prisoners in the neighbourhood of Epehy.

There was hostile cannonading southward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

BRITISH CMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

A British evening communiqué says, our patrols secured prisoners in various sectors

There was hostile cannonading southward of Arras-Cambrai road.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBARDED.

4 HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

Last night's communiqué regarding aviation says:—We heavily bombarded the aerodrome southward of Ghent, the dump eastward of Roulers and the railway sidings at Courtrai.

We also machine-gunned troops, transport and batteries in action.

We brought down four enemy machines and drove down four out of control. We shot down another by gunfire. All of ours returned.

We bombed at night dumps, billets and railway stations.

FRENCH BOMBING EXPLOIT.

FIRE AT THIAUCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 1.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—A French aeroplane bombed from a very low altitude the station at Thiaucourt causing a great fire.

TWO GERMAN AIRMEN DESERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Feb. 1.

For the first time since the war two German airmen crossed frontier at Oldenzaal, landed and destroyed their machine and then deserted on bicycles.

COTTON IMPORT.

NOT POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN OLD LEVEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 2.

Replying to a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce regarding the shortage of shipping in connection with cotton export to India and the East, the Shipping Controller, the "Manchester Guardian" understands, stated that he would endeavour to make every practicable provision, but regretted it was impossible to promise any considerable alleviation at present.

The Controller pointed out that owing to the reduction of tonnage and the necessity of giving priority to food, it would probably be impossible to maintain the imports of cotton at the level of last year.

THE LOST TRANSPORT

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR OF TOMMIES.

NURSES FIRST HELPED TO BOATS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Feb. 1.

Letters from survivors are published describing the loss of the Aragon. They state that there were troops on board when the ship was torpedoed after parting company with a troopship twelve miles from her destination. She sank in fifteen minutes with hundreds of troops on board still singing. There were fifty nurses on board.

AN OFFICER'S STORY.

An officer writes that his men in response to the bugle formed up splendidly on the deck and helped the nurses to boats and never offered to get in themselves although the ship was heeling and sinking rapidly. The soldiers stood till the ship heeled so far that they fell on the writer, who was thrown against the railings. Then the colonel gave the order "Abandon Ship." The writer clutched an oar floating in the water and was rescued by a boat.

A NURSE'S TRIBUTE TO TROOPS.

A nurse writes describing how the Tommies standing at their posts cheered the nurses when they left in boats. The latter saw the Aragon with her bows in the air, yet the troops on board were singing. Several trawlers steamed up and were soon actively rescuing the men struggling in water. A funny sight amid the tragedy was an officer, who always wore a monocle on board ship, sitting on a raft in the sea still wearing his monocle.

RESCUING DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

Amid rescue work another dreadful explosion occurred and a destroyer crammed with troops just rescued was torpedoed and sunk. "It was terrible to see these poor boys again go down."

BRAZILIAN FLEET TO COOPERATE.

NEW ADMIRAL APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.
Recd. 7-5 a.m., Feb. 1.

Admiral Pronti has been appointed commander of the Brazilian Fleet to cooperate in the European waters. Brazil is also sending aviators to England.

DEATH OF SIR. W. WEDDERBURN.

LAHORE INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S SORROW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The Indian Association of Lahore at a meeting held on Thursday placed on record its profound sense of sorrow at the death of Sir William Wedderburn. The meeting resolved to send a letter of condolence to the family of Sir William and another to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress expressing its sympathy at the irreparable loss it has sustained by the death of Sir William Wedderburn who was its president. It was also decided to hold a public memorial meeting to be convened at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, at an early date.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

STAY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Members of the Calcutta University Commission, Dr. M. E. Sadler, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Professor Ramsay Muir, Dr. Ziduddin Ahmed, Mr. J. W. Gregory, Mr. J. J. Hertzog, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hornell and Mr. G. Anderson, Secretary, who arrived in Madras on the 28th ultimo visited the Engineering College and the Presidency College on the 29th and the 30th they visited the Pachayappa's College and the Christian College. The Law College was visited yesterday. During their stay in Madras they discussed with many of the leading educationists of the city and heads of institutions, problems connected with university education. The Commission met at Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer's house yesterday at 10 a.m. to consider several points that had been raised in their discussion with educationists and others connected with university education. Some of the members have already left Madras Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee with his son Mr. Sama Prasad Mukerjee left for Trichinopoly last evening to inspect colleges there and to see the temples at Srirangam and Jumbukeswaram.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION CONTRETEMPS.

AMAZING PROCEDURE.

ACTION OF COMMITTEE UPHELD.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Concerning the rejection of "Nationalists" by the Executive Committee of the Indian Association, Calcutta, Mr. I. B. Sen had given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the annual meeting:—

1. That this meeting of the Indian Association disapproves of the wholesale rejection by the committee on the 16th January, 1918, of persons proposed and seconded for membership of the Association by Mr. Basanta Kumar Bose, Treasurer; Mr. Bijoy Krishna Bose, Assistant Secretary; and Messrs. B. K. Lahiri, Sasankajivan Ray and I. B. Sen, members of the executive committee.

2. That this meeting of the Indian Association places on record its regret that the committee on the 16th January, 1918, excluded from membership of the Association persons high in position and education, among whom were included such honoured names as Mr. H. D. Bose, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Mrigendralal Mitra, M.D., F.R.C.S., Mr. Josoda Kumar Ghish, Vice-Chairman of the Noakhali District, Mr. Surendranath Tagore, B.A., and others, in no way inferior in character, political insight or public spirit to the 62 persons who were on the same date accepted as members.

3. That this meeting of the Indian Association is of opinion that in preventing persons who represented barristers, vakils, attorneys, pleaders, engineers, zamindars, physicians, surgeons, bankers and business people from joining the Association the committee abused its delegated power in as much as it frustrated without any justification the very first of the avowed objects of the Association, which is to seek to represent the people.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" published this morning the following account of yesterday's Indian Association meeting which was not open to the Press:—

The Annual meeting of the Indian Association had a record attendance of over 120 members including most of the 62 members who had been accepted on 16th of January last. The Hon. Mr. Devaprasad Sarbadikary was in the chair.

The annual report was adopted and in answer to a question on the report viz. (a) what steps the Committee of the Indian Association took to help the recruitment for the Indian Defence Force and (b) whether Mr. Surendranath Banerji visited mofussil towns as Secretary of the Indian Association. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea replied that he was so much identified with the Indian Association that whatever he did, he did as the Secretary of the Indian Association which office he carried with him wherever he went. The reply was silent as to whether he had been asked by the Committee to help recruitment.

For the election of office-bearers printed slips were seen in the hands of Babu Surendranath Banerjea's followers and the result of the election in each case was as recorded in these slips. Sir Benode Chandra Mitter who was accepted as a member a fortnight ago being one of the lucky 62, was elected one of the vice-presidents.

HOW MANY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES,

Mr. Probash Chandra Mitter proposed four names all in his printed slips as assistant secretaries. There having been so far only two assistant secretaries, the chairman was asked if it had been settled that there would be four assistant secretaries and if it had been so settled, was it under any rule or under the ruling of the Chairman? The Chairman took offence and demanded the withdrawal of the last portion of the question. The interrogator, Babu Jitendra lal Banerji, thereupon withdrew the words "under the ruling of the Chairman."

Mr. C. R. Das put the same question to the Chairman and explained that it had not been settled how many assistant secretaries would be elected and as the mover was proposing four names for the post the members present were entitled to know whether the number of assistant secretaries had been agreed upon or whether there was any rule fixing the number of if the number had been fixed by the ruling of the Chairman.

The Chairman refused to answer the question.

The mover of the resolution at once pointed out that under the rule, there could be more than one assistant secretary and he was proposing four.

Mr. C. R. Das than said his question had now been properly answered and he failed to see why the Chairman refused to answer the question.

The Chairman replied that it could be expected that he would be nothing but fair.

Mr. C. R. Das retorted that he was surprised that the Chairman had just now refused to answer his question which was, however very properly answered by the Hon. Mr. Probash Chandra Mitter.

PRESS REPORTERS AND PUBLICITY.

Mr. A. C. Banerji drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact that there were press reporters waiting outside who had not been admitted to the meeting. Having regard to the importance of resolutions on the [illegible] it was proper [illegible] man should admit [illegible] ly as it was the [illegible] ant institutions [illegible]

MATERNITY HOMES IN BOMBAY.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

NEED OF MORE MILK DEPOTS.

The Annual Meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Hall, H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding, when the following report was submitted by the Hon. Secretary, Dr. J. A. Turner:—

The Ladies' Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs Carmichael, have visited the Maternity Homes regularly and supervised the work of the Health Visitors by visiting the different Sections of the City. These visits are much appreciated and the Health Officer receives many hints and suggestions on the condition of the houses visited by the ladies. The reports are sent to the different District Health Officers for action and report to the Executive Health Officer. A Ladies' Sub-Committee, under Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, supervise the work of the Health Visitors and meetings are held monthly which the Health Visitors attend. In addition to this, the Sub-Committee make periodical visits to the different districts with the Health Visitors.

PAREL AND COLABA HOMES.

The two new Maternity Homes at Parel and Colaba have done excellent work and it is rare to find a bed empty.

The Home at Colaba, though small, serves a very useful purpose; and, were it in a more accessible position, would compare favourably with the others. The approach through an unlit road surrounded by bullock stables and cotton godowns is a great handicap. Attempts have been made to light the road by gas or electricity but found prohibitive. Arrangements are being made to provide oil lamps and with the co-operation of the Colaba Land and Mill Co. and the other owners this should be done.

The Parel Home could be enlarged with great advantage, and we have in view a large building in the centre of the mill districts which would be a splendid site for a new Home. The cost is Rs. 95,000 and if the funds could be found, a Home could be provided which would prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the City.

These Homes are doing excellent work and the following is a summary of the work done during 1917:—

		No. of women confined	No. of women treated.	To al No. of women admitted.
(1) Bellasis Road Home	(16 Beds)	467	45	512
(2) Parel Home	(12 Beds)	249	68	317
(3) Colaba Home	(6 Beds)	117	12	129
Total		833	125	958

The fresh development of providing pure milk free or at a normal charge of one anna per seer has been very successful. 15,638½ seers of milk since 1st May 1917 have been distributed in this way to mothers whose children were born under the supervision of the Scheme or the Municipal Nurses and we spend over Rs. 600 a month in this direction.

The members of the Women's Medical Conference held in Bombay asked for a description of the Scheme and visited the Homes and were surprised at the advance made in this direction.

A MUNICIFICENT OFFER.

The proposal to build and endow more Maternity Homes and the offer of Rs. 5,00,000 from the Trustees of the late Haji Sabu Sidick is still before a Committee of the Corporation and the money is not yet forth-coming and the proposal hangs fire. When the money is handed over to the Corporation, we understand that the Committee will ultilise it for the provision and maintenance of Maternity Homes.

The Health Visitors paid 25,027 visits to families during the year. The instruction of probationers in the Maternity Homes for being trained to attend on normal cases of labour proceeded. The women are paid Rs. 10 per month for six months, during which period they attend the Maternity Homes, receive instruction and pass an examination and receive a certificate.

During the year 5 women went through the course of instruction at the Bellasis Road Home and 4 women at the Parel Home. In August 1917 the Government of Bombay wrote asking for details of the progress of the Scheme which were furnished; an appeal has been made to Government for further help.

INTEREST AROUSED IN MOFUSSIL.

Many applications from different authorities throughout India have been received asking for particulars as to the working of the Scheme. The success of the Scheme has evidently become known everywhere. I have drawn up a brief history of the institution and am sending it to all those who have asked for it. Compared with western cities, we have not reached that stage of perfection which is now considered so essential in the preservation of Infant life, but Indian conditions are very different to those in England, and we hope very soon to have the assistance of Government in adopting some regulations, which will assist in supervising and controlling the work of the Indian Dais and gradually replace them with a better class of women.

[illegible] efforts may appear at pre- [illegible] pared with the work [illegible] Infant welfare in [illegible] is no doubt that [illegible] of a work which [illegible] ing effect on [illegible] women and children, and the Lady Willingdon Scheme inaugurated by her Excellency Lady Willingdon and carried out by the Ladies' Committee of Bombay is the pioneer of many such organisations in India. With the help of the Ladies' Committee who could with advantage enrol the assistance of a large number of Indian ladies, fresh developments could be made as pre-natal and post natal care of mothers, infant milk depots, schools for mothers and mother welfare centres and infant clinics.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mrs. Petit, seconded by Mrs. Wardlaw Milne.

WHERE BOMBAY LAGS BEHIND.

Mrs. Carmichael Bombay chairwoman of the Ladies' Committee, then read a report of their work. She said they kept themselves informed of the conditions of the life of the very poor in Bombay. Their maternity homes did good service to the public of the city but more such homes were necessary. It was necessary that those public bodies who were entrusted with the welfare of their follow-citizens should be induced to take over and carry on the work. The milk depots were also doing a great deal of valuable work in the city and they were in need of more depots as also of more Maternity Homes all over the city. In this instance they were lagging far behind the cities in London although they were far ahead of Calcutta.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Mrs. J. B. Petit said the health visitors submitted their report to the sub-committee of their work during the month which was noted in the book, and during the cold seasons several ladies went with the health visitors to see their districts and they sent a report of their work to the chairwoman. At present there were 12 visitors, one for each ward in the city, and their work consisted in going over the poor quarters of the city, visiting chawls, reporting insanitary conditions to the municipal authorities, instructing inmates about keeping their surroundings clean, inducing women to go to maternity homes and if they did not wish to do so offer them their own assistance, or that of the municipal nurses; giving food and clothing in needy cases, and giving information about milk supplying depots to mothers who were unable to feed their infants. The following was the work done during the year under report: Cases of sickness reported 2143; insanitary surroundings reported 1043; unregistered children found 774; unvaccinated children found 2018; delivery cases noted 10368; conducted by a trained nurses 1770; conducted by a *dais* 6430; sent to hospitals 1441; sent to maternity homes 388; conducted by health visitors 339; assistance, given for a few days after delivery 202. Nearly 38 per cent. of the cases reported received medical assistance and thereby they had saved many lives.

APPALLING INFANT MORTALITY.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said they owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Turner for bringing the work of the institution to such a pitch of perfection. He was glad that these Homes were doing a very useful work in the city. The visitors were teaching the women how to keep clean and to bring up their children under hygienic conditions. There was very urgent need of milk depots in the city in order to minimise the appalling infant mortality. They were far behind London in that respect. he himself had been fighting for the milk depots in the Municipal Corporation for the last many years but without much success. He hoped that the work of the Scheme would continue to flourish and he wished them every success.

Sir T. B. Nariman said they had made only the beginning and there should be such homes not only in the city itself, but in every town and every village in India. They knew what havoc was played by the ignorant and illiterate midwives. He hoped that other cities would follow their example and that her Excellency's wishes would bear fruit.

HER EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

Lady Willingdon then said:—

The principal object of our meeting this evening has been to consider the reports and statement of accounts for the year 1917 and the statements presented to you by the chairwomen of the Ladies' Committee and Sub-Committee. I have no doubt that you will agree with me that these constitute a fruitful and progressive record of our activities during the last year. I do not propose to detain you long, but as we have now reached a period of four years since the scheme was first inaugurated and of three years since it has been in active operation the time has perhaps come when we are in a position to review with confidence of their permanent value, the results so far achieved. The brief note prepared by our Hon. Secretary gives a most interesting and informing summary of the objects with which we started and the practical methods employed to attain these objects. On looking back over the records of these four years, I must confess to a feeling of some admiration of the courage and confidence with which we set out to grapple with this great problem, so full of difficulties and yet so full also of possibilities of good for the most important part of the population of India, I mean its women and children. I remember so well the solemn warnings of gloomy pessimists regarding the incorrigibly backward and conservative instincts of the people we wished to bring within the meshes of our scheme, their resentment of any intrusion on their domestic privacy, and in short, the inevitable necessity of letting the bad old things go the bad old way. Well, I must confess that I was presumptuous enough and I am glad to say that you agreed with me to think that these prophets of evil were mistaken, that women, however ignorant or prejudiced, were not naturally desirous of undergoing more pain and suffering than were unavoidable or of seeing their babies die, and, finally, that the bad old way was the only possible way. I shall not follow the development of the scheme in detail as all the essential facts are contained in the note which I have mentioned, nor shall I claim that we have gone more than a few steps towards the solution of a vast and vital problem. But these things I think one can reasonably claim that we are at any rate upon the right road, that valuable and important results have been obtained, involving the alleviation of much suffering and the saving of much life, and that indeed, initial courage and confidence with which we embarked on this scheme, have been solidly and substantially justified. I venture to think that we may hope that the results that have been attained in Bombay itself will have consequences by no means limited to the boundaries of our immediate operations. We have good reasons to believe that what has been done in Bombay may be done also in the mofussil and under conditions which in some respects at least, will be more favourable than the congested and I am afraid I must say often insanitary quarters of this great city.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TURNER.

I want to tender my most cordial thanks to all who have co-operated so whole-heartedly in this work. I am sure you will agree that our thanks are due, in the first place to the Municipal authorities with whom we have been associated very closely throughout and in a particular and special degree, to the executive Health Officer of the Municipality, Dr. Turner, w'o is also our Hon. Secretary. What energy and ability he has devoted to the welfare of Bombay we can to some degree judge from the devotion and the enthusiam he has displayed in the comparatively small part of the activities which his association with our scheme represents, and we share to the full the general regret with which his approaching departure is regarded by the Municipality and the people of Bombay. (Cheers).

With a vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon the proceedings came to an end.

INTERESTING CASE OF SATI.

CULPRITS CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

At the Allahabad High Court Sir George Knox has just decided an interesting Sati case from Shahjahanpur. Five persons were convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The victim was a childless widow aged 24 who was burnt on the funeral pyre of her husband, and the accused were alleged to have helped her.

In dismissing the appeal Sir George Knox said the wonder was that in the 20th century they had to try a case of this description. A very ugly feature of the case was that the woman was not left a perfectly free agent in the matter as her hands and feet were tied before she was burnt. His Lordship's conviction was a successful case of suttee was, if he might so term it, a particularly infectious case and the example was likely to be followed because from the point of view of Hindus, it was a meritorious act and was still considered so. It was therefore more than probable that unless it was sternly repressed it would be imitated.

ATTEMPTED CHEATING.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Yesterday evening Justices Abdur Rahim and Napier dismissed the appeal preferred by Lambert Fairthurst, late of Oregaum Mines who had been convicted by a Justice of the Peace, Mysore, on a charge of cheating the English Warehouse at Champion Reef. The case against the accused was that he on two different dates in August last attempted to cheat the English Warehouse by passing indents for goods alleged to have been signed by Messrs. Jory and Pasce his fellowworkers. The genuineness of the orders was suspected and a report was made to the police and the case against the accused was launched. It was also in evidence that the accused had on three previous occasions successfully passed similar indents through firms and obtained goods. After his attempts to commit fraud in August last had been found out the accused sent a 50-rupee currency note to the English Warehouse requesting that the matter might be hushed up and stating that the whole ting was a practical joke. The case for the accused was that the whole matter arose out of a bet to pass an order in the name of anybody through the firm in order to show that the mode of checking orders in the firm was very loose and that he had no intention of cheating either the English Warehouse or any of those whose names he had signed on the order forms and that if the goods had been sent he was prepared to pay for them. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FILMING A MOTOR CAR THROUGH "DEATH VALLEY."

The ubiquitous motor car has to its credit numerous achievements to be marvelled at. However, it has been left to a Dodge Brothers Motor Car to win the much coveted record of making a highly successful journey through that vast track of desert land lying to the east of Sierra Nevada Mountains of Southern California, U. S. A.

It is scarcely credible that within two hundred miles of Los Angeles there is in reality the "Valley of Death" that has been the cause of more deaths by thirst and starvation than any other equal area on the earth's surface. O. K. Parker achieved on a stock Dodge Brothers Car a successful trip of 957 miles, including a thrilling run through "Death Valley," which has been described as a great trough on the earth's surface, the lowest point below sea level. It is only reached by crossing the Panamint Mountains or the Funeral Range the former towering to a height of over 11,000 feet. A more rugged track or a more unsettled stretch of sand dunes is said to be non-existent.

The incidents of this thrilling episode have been preserved by means of the Cinematograph and will be screened at the Excelsior Cinematograph daily at both the shows as follows:—Part I from 2nd to 8th February, next. Part II from 9th to 15th February next.

The Film will be well-worth a visit, if only to be convinced of the limitles powers of endurance of a Motor Car.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

JAPANESE SHIPPERS' SUGGESTIONS.

EXPORT DUTY DEPRECATED.

The Indian Cotton Committee continued its session yesterday at 10-30 a.m. at the Secretariat, Mr. J. MacKenna presiding.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was first examined. It was represented by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Chairman) and Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji.

In the course of the written evidence of the Chamber Sir Vithaldas stated:—Generally the cultivators take away seeds from the ginning factories. These are an admixture of both long and short staple cotton, the result being a gradual but steady deterioration in staple of crops every year. This evil could only be remedied if the proper and right kind of seed is supplied to the cultivator. Even with gins, the seed from a hand-gin is better than that from a machine-gin, as the ends are not cut in the former. More lately the tendency of the cultivator is towards using short staple cotton seeds because he could get better return. This question, therefore, is one which could be better solved by an expert in agriculture.

LICENSING OF FACTORIES.

Some factory people are in the habit of colluding with the merchants and resort to fraudulent practices. This evil cannot be remedied unless factories are made to understand their responsibility by the issue of licenses to them. No factory should be refused a license unless and until it is proved to be practising fraud of any kind. This could be ascertained if factories are compelled to stamp each and every bale or *dokra* that leaves their premises with their distinguishing mark. The fraud could then be traced to the original source, and should be reported to the responsible authorities appointed for the purpose with the proper certificates from responsible trade bodies proving the same. The authorities in such cases in satisfying themselves and tracing the fraud fully to the factory may use their discretion in warning off the culprit or discontinuing the license for a year or two according to the gravity of the offence.

Mr. Khimji in his oral evidence stated that Punjab American cotton received in Bombay was found mixed with *deshi* cotton, but if it was received in pure state it would fetch better prices. He further stated that middlemen were mixing the cotton, and not the cultivators. and that if the name of any cotton was once spoiled, buyers would not pay good price for that. Cambodia cotton was also somewhat mixed.

CONDITIONS IN SIND

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Public Works Department, Bombay was afterwards examined. In the course of his evidence he stated:—

In Sind the cultivators of cotton or wheat is not a question of preference but one of necessity, because, except the Jamrao, the Mithrao and one or two other canals, none flow in the cold weather and wheat can therefore not be grown on them. It is rice, not wheat, which competes for preference with cotton. In normal times, given a fairly reliable flow supply of water, the average Sindhi cultivator would almost always grow rice in preference to cotton or any other crop. The reason for this is that it appeals to the Sindhi's nature and habits It is an extremely easy crop to grow, it is subject to very few diseases, it is not touched by locusts or to any great extent by birds, it requires no weeding and the same plot of land can be put under rice year after year without the use of manure. In fact, if the water supply does not fail, the cultivator is certain of an average crop with the minimum amount of labour.

Yes, cultivators do prefer *deshi* to American or any other exotic cotton. The Sindhi cultivator is very conservative, and the experiments so far made have not convinced him that it will be to his advantage to substitute any other kind of cotton for the one he understands. I admit the experiments have been severly handicapped by the unreliable nature of the water supply over the greater part of the cotton growing area. Canal *regulations* create no difficulties in regard to the irrigation of American cotton. It is the *inundation system* of canals which causes the difficulty.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

In reply to Mr. Wadia, Mr. Gebbie, stated that the original cost of the barrage as reported to the Government of India was two and half crores including the interest charges. This was for a site above the gorge at Sukkur; for a site below the gorge the cost would be considerably less. At a very rough estimate the cost of the barrage at a site below the gorge would be a crore and a half. In the original estimate the work would return just above four per cent and would therefore be productive. If the rate of assessment was put up to the level of those in the Punjab there would be no question about the project being a productive one. In his opinion even if the return was only one per cent. it would be well worth the money. Return from such a project could not be measured by the return in the shape of assessment. Indirect return in the way of increased prosperity of the people in the way of cattle, increased return from railways and so on would be enormous. He considered that the development of canals in the Punjab had already affected the supply in the Indus in Sind. In the inundation canals they now get water later, i.e. at the end of May, and the supply was stopped a fortnight earlier. He would not go so far as to say that there should be no further construction of weirs in the Punjab until a decision had been come to in regard to the Sukkur barrage. He thought that provided the decision in regard to the construction of the Sukkur barrage was arrived at within the next two years, no further weirs should be constructed in the Punjab.

FRAUDULENT MIXING.

Mr. P. C. Patel, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, Poona was subsequently examined. In the course of his evidence he stated that the fraudulent mixing of short staple with long staple cotton is a very difficult question to be dealt with by the Government and it should be left to the trade combinations such as the Trade Association and Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, who may be asked by Government to publish periodically their valuation of cotton dealt with by the principal cotton merchants and to pass their opinions on their transaction. Probably such reviews might give a healthy tone to trade, since the names of those who deal in or encourage fraudulent mixing will be known to the public.

JAPANESE TRADER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. T. Sasakura, representing the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association of Bombay, then submitted a written statement, which stated *inter alia*:—

As buyers of a large quantity of Indian cotton, we Japanese shippers are in full sympathy with the object of the Commission, and, therefore, beg leave to submit our opinions for the Committee's consideration:—

Broach:—This cotton has lost much of its staple during the past years, and if the present tendency is allowed to take its course the demand by Japanese mills will have to be shifted in favour of Dhollera and Punjab American.

Cambodia:—The efforts of Government to give the cotton an improved colour and uniformity of quality would mean a great deal.

Punjab-American Cotton:—Uniformity of quality should be established and strict measures should be taken to suppress the mixing of *deshi* cotton.

Dharwar:—This is deteriorating in point of staple, and Government should set about to work a radical improvement by importing American seed on a large scale.

Bengal:—High class Bengal cotton is indispensable with Japanese mills and will pay the cultivator well, if produced.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The publication of correct figures for crop forecast are indispensable. At present correct crop forecasts are not available. We therefore suggest that Government should require by legislation all the ginning and pressing factories both in the British territories and in the Native States to send in their returns in a certain fixed period to the authorities concerned, and data should be collected from the revenue office as well as from the Civil source.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

When the world-conflict is over the carrying of the railways should be fully expanded to meet the vast demands of the trade.

As regards storages Government should make it compulsory for factory owners to increase their warehousing capacity.

At present exorbitant rates of premium are levied on cotton and therefore the Government should undertake the control of rates of fire insurance.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

It seems to us that export duty would bring upon the trade several disadvantages. Among other things, it would accentuate the already existing tendency in Japan for the increased consumption of American cotton, which means the loss to India of the biggest buyer of Indian cotton.

On Thursday night, the President and members of the Cotton Committee were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji Sheriff of Bombay, at the Orient Club.

INCREASE OF EJECTMENT SUITS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We hope you will be pleased to publish in your paper the following for the information of the public:—

We had requested the Registrar Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to favour us with a statement from the records showing the up-to-date number of ejectment suits instituted in the Courts and we are glad to receive the following statements from him.

The statement A. shows the number of ejectment suits *disposed of* from 1913 to 1917. It was impossible for him to give from the records the number of ejectment suits *instituted* during those years and therefore he has given only the number that came on for hearing before the courts.

The statements B. and C. show the ejectment suits instituted during the last six months of 1917 and from 3rd to 25th January, 1918, respectively.

EJECTMENT SUITS (A).

Disposed of during the years.

1913	520
1914	578
1915	577
1916	884
1917	1434

* Ejectment suits instituted from 3rd to 25th January, 1918

(c).

266

Ejectment suits instituted durirg the latter six months of 1917.

(B)

July	93
August	132
September	159
October	179
November	159
December	173
	886

Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI,
Secretary,
Social Service League, Bombay.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from 1st April 1917 to 19th January 1918 are more by Rs. 42,723,707 than figures for corresponding period of 1916-17.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION CONTRETEMPS.

(Continued from page 9.)

their annual general meetings.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea got up and took upon himself the entire responsibility of excluding reporters from the meeting. It was likely to be a heated one and he exercised his discretion. Besides it was not the practice of the Indian Association to admit reporters to its annual meetings.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said that he would look upon it as a note of censure on him if the meeting now admitted the reporters.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerji pointed out that the Indian Association always admitted reporters at their annual meetings and gave instances.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea could not contradict it.

Mr. C. R. Das urged that the country would be entitled to know the proceedings of this important meeting where recent wholesales election (rejection?) of the 38 members by the Committee would be considered. He said that the Committee should welcome publicity in a matter like this.

The motion was put to vote, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea with half-a-dozen exceptions voting against the admission of reporters.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. I. B. Sen to move the resolutions for which he had given notice. Mr. C. C. Ghose rose to a point of order, and submitted that as there was a delegation of power to the Committee as to the acceptance or rejection of persons proposed and seconded, the motions were not in order.

The Chairman at once overruled Mr. Ghose's objections amidst general outburst of laughter.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's supporters then moved that the mover of the resolution should have 10 minutes and the seconder 5 minutes.

Other supporters of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea moved that the mover should have 5 minutes and the seconder 3 minutes.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerji said that he could now clearly understand as to why the reporters had been excluded.

Mr. C. R. Das made a strong appeal for a free and full discussion of the allegations against the Committee. The country was anxious to know what Mr. Surendranath Banerjea had to say on the serious charges against his Committee. If members thought it was late in the evening the meeting might be adjourned to take up the motions another day. It was only fair that all the facts should be placed before the members so that they might come to a fair judgment on this serious matter.

TIME-LIMIT DECLARED.

Upon votes being taken the Chairman declared that the mover would have 5 minutes and the seconder 3 minutes. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea voted in favour of the mover being allowed 5 minutes and the seconder 3 minutes. He also voted for an amendment allowing 10 minutes and 5 minutes to the mover and seconder.

Mr. C. R. Das then proposed that having regard to the temper of the house and its decision which made it impossible for the mover to place his facts, motions should be placed before the meeting without any speech and should be simlpy voted upon. It appeared to him that the majority had come to the meeting merely to vote and not to consider the motion.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said that 10 minutes were quite sufficient for a statement of facts and that (was) why he voted for both 10 minutes and 5 minutes for the mover.

Mr. I B. Sen challenged Mr Surendranath Banerjea or any one in the hall to put before the meeting even in 10 minutes the facts which he desired to place before the meeting. He had tested and found he would take at least 20 minutes to state the facts without any flourish or rhetoric.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's followers supported Mr. C R. Das's motion and it was resolved that the notified resolution would only be moved and seconded without a speech and put to the vote.

The first resolution was put and declared lost, and the other two resolutions were declared by the President to be covered by the first and were not put to the vote.

Thus concluded the long expected annual meeting of the Indian Association.

BREACH OF TRUST.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer delivered judgment yesterday in the appeal preferred by Messrs. Haji Ismail Sait and Sons against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri in the suit filed by them against Wilson and Co., for damages of breach of contract of supply of 100 tons of molases, the plaintiff estimating the damages at Rs. 11,000. The goods were not available in the Madras market at the time of the breach of contract and the claim was based on the prices prevailing at Calcutta at the time. Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri gave a decree for nominal damages for Rs. 1,000 having regard to the fact that the goods contracted could be got from Java much more quickly than from Calcutta and the plaintiffs were entitled to damages on prices ruling at Java at the time and they have failed to prove the prices prevailing at Java and were entitled to nominal damages.

On appeal their Lordships awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 5,000 as damages and costs holding that the plaintiffs were entitled to compensation on the difference between the contract rates and the prevailing prices in the market at the time of the breach of contract.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS OF REORGANISATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Report of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee appointed in 1916, has been published. It covers about eighty pages of print and is unanimous, though Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram and Sir Noel Kershaw have added two separate suggestive minutes. After reviewing the history of the present organisation of the Public Works Department, the Committee dealt with the question of the transfer of Public Works to the District Boards and alluded to the main defects in the present system of the duplication of the engineering staff, namely, one establishment being mainly employed for roads and buildings directly managed by Government, and another for public works in charge of the District Board, both working alongside each other in the same area. The evil is intensified in Madras, where a third engineering establishment is employed by the Collector for the maintenance of Government irrigation tanks. To remedy these defects, two alternatives are possible; the first that all the public works should be undertaken by the Public Works Department, which is the system practically in force in Bombay and the United Provinces, and the second that all the ordinary public works should be transferred to local bodies and, for reasons given in the report, the Committee recommend the latter alternative. The Committee after examining the various local Self-Governments Acts make the following recommendations:—

(a) The Collector may suspend and the Commissioner may cancel any resolution relating to public works. (b) The Commissioner may require a local body which has neglected a particular service after being called upon to execute it within a reasonable period, to take such action as he may consider desirable subject to an appeal to the local Government against such order. (c) The Commissioner may require the execution of a public work at the cost of the local fund, if a Government grant for that particular work has not been properly expended. (d) A member shall be prohibited from having any pecuniary interest direct or indirect in any contract given by a local body. (e) The local Government may dissolve any local body refusing to take over Government works and require a fresh election. (f) The local Government may supersede a local body for incompetency, or any wilful neglect of duty.

TRANSFER OF AGENCY.

Dealing with questions of immediate progress, the Committee writes:—Whilst recommending that the policy of Government should be to transfer Government works to local bodies, we recognise that this cannot be carried out on a large scale at once, and that progress towards this end must be gradual. It remains for us to state the provinces in which we consider that local conditions are sufficiently advanced to warrant an immediate commencement. In our opinion local Self-Government has already progressed sufficiently to justify its introduction in the more advanced districts of Madras, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, where the District Boards employ an engineering staff for their own works, and are in charge of nearly all the roads. In Madras, Government buildings should be made over to the same agency. Instead of remaining with a separated irrigation branch, we also recommend that the petty irrigation works at present in charge of the Collectors, may be made over to the District Boards, and in addition some of the scattered minor irrigation tanks managed by the Irrigation Branch. In our opinion the present arrangement is unsuitable, and in order to give the District Boards a living interest in the maintenance and development of these small irrigation works, we recommend that the District Board should be given a liberal percentage of the Irrigation Revenue derived therefrom. In other provinces such small irrigation tanks are generally not Government property and are managed by their owners or the village community. In the Central Provinces and Berar we consider that local conditions are also suitable for the introduction of the system in the more advanced districts, particularly of Berar and that it will give better results than the present arrangement of divisional local fund engineers. A trial may also be made in a selected Commissioner's division of the Punjab and a start might possibly be made in some districts of Assam, in Bombay and the United Provinces. The District Boards have not hitherto even undertaken their own public works, and we recommend that a substantial advance on this backward condition of local Self-Government should be made by the introduction of our scheme in selected Commissioner's divisions. No District Boards exist at present in Burma, but if and when they are introduced, our general policy will doubtless be considered.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CONTRACTS.

In the course of recommendations for encouragement of private enterprise in the execution of public works, the Committee says at present the number of regular contractors and contracting firms available in India for the execution of public works is very limited, but we recommend that the policy of Government should be directed to the encouragement of the growth of such a class. We are of opinion that this can most suitably be done by inviting tenders for complete works and by the introduction of the system of lump sum contracts, and our recommendations are, therefore, framed on these lines. We realize that advance must be gradual, but we believe that if our proposals are accepted a class of contractors will grow up to whom it will be possible to entrust work without the necessity for the present detailed subordinate supervision.

The Committee next deals with the question of reorganisation of the Public Works Department at considerable length and points out:—The reorganisation of the establishment of the Department was considered by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India which has recommended the abolition of the provincial service as at present constituted, and the amalgamation of its personnel with that of the Imperial service. In addition the Commissioners have suggested that the Upper Subordinate Branch should be transformed into a service organized on the model of the existing Provincial Civil Services and that as suitable members of such a service became available for appointment as subdivisional officers a corresponding reduction should be made in the case of assistant engineers, the process of reduction being allowed to continue until the number of assistant engineers becomes just sufficient to provide for their promotion in an officiating capacity to executive rank after eight years of service. With these recommendations we are in full agreement.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

We consider that the Department should be reorganised in three services, a superior engineering service consisting of officers to fill the higher executive and administrative appointments, a second service organized on the model of the existing Provincial Civil Services which will provide the bulk of the subdivisional officers, and a single subordinate service, each of the two last mentioned with the necessary leave and training reserve. Dealing with the question of promotions the Committee favour allowing Provincial Governments to make their own promotions, the creation of boards in the Provinces consisting of the Chief Engineer, a selected Superintending Engineer, and an experienced administrative officer of another department. Promotions should be made after the consideration of reports of all eligible candidates, and the Board would have power to call for explanation, should they so desire, from any of the superior officers whose remarks require further expansion or elucidation. Regarding the Chief Engineer, the Committe recommend that any officer selected for the post of Chief Engineer should be granted a minimum tenure of three years irrespective of the fact that he may during such tenure exceed the age of fifty-five years.

INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES.

The Committee also deal with the question of specialists branches such as Consulting Architect, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, and recommend a five years' covenant in the first instance or appointments which are to be brought on the permanent establishment thereafter if found suitable. The Committee next deal with engineering education and oppose the idea of a single engineering college, and agree with the Public Services Commission that the balance of advantage lies on the side of retaining the four existing colleges each organized so as to be capable of teaching up to the highest standard, and are convinced that the centralization of higher engineering education would be a retrograde step, and would affect adversely the industrial development of India with which development the demand for engineers is certain largely to increase. An alternative recommendation made is that the control of the four existing colleges should be centralized in the Government of India and an Imperial Advisory Board constituted which should pay visits of inspection at stated intervals, examine and report on the procedure and courses of study, and generally tend to reorganize the colleges as four branches of a single institution. We do not however consider that there is any necessity for such centralization and recommend more uniformity between the different colleges in certain matters such as age limit at entrance, length of courses etc., but we consider it preferable that in other respects the management and administration of the colleges should remain with the local Governments concerned, who are the best judges of local requirements. The Committee deprecated the application (affiliation?) of Roorkee College to Allahabad University.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I wrote to you last, I was well aware of the promoters of the King George School and their activities. I knew also that Mr. Kale is seriously trying to start a college. But the programme that the Dadar men have laid before the public is not likely to rouse enthusiasm. First they are going to add a Gujarati side to the school; next they are going to start a girls' school; then they will start a college, *if funds permit*. Now they will excuse me if I tell them frankly that this is not the way to start a college. They should first score out the words 'if funds permit.' These words are the greatest enemy of any scheme. They should place their object first and say "Bombay must have an Arts College from June, 1919." I readily admit it is no idle joke to start an Arts College. But I know also that it is not an insurmountable task.

Men who set about their task with the grim determination of seeing it accomplished are wonderful centres of energy, and the world readily responds to 'hoi call. Think of Gandhi, who went to Champaran and said "The sufferings of the coolies shall cease"! And cease they did. Think of Karve who said "Poona must have an Indian Women's University." And Hingane Badrak is smiling now on a University of its own.

If you say "if funds permit," funds will never permit you. I can understand the presence of such a clause in the speeches of officials who want to shelve proposals which they can not condemn openly. But to have it in the body of the scheme is almost to tell people not to subscribe.

It is a blunder worse than a crime to talk in Bombay of "funds permitting." If matters are put to a test there are many who can raise the funds required in an hour. There are merchant princes in Bombay who can conduct half a dozen colleges single-handed. Single donations of a lakh are frequently announced in Bombay. A city noted for its catholic charities can very well be asked to mend matters a little at home.

Where should the college be situated? In the suburbs or in the city proper? I should like to make it clear in the beginning that this is a question of details, and I would have a college at Dadar rather than no college in Bombay. But if you want to train your students yourselves, and if you do not want to entrust them to the missionaries, then the college should be started in the Bombay city proper, and as near to the Bombay University as possible. Bombay is big enough to have both a suburban and city college, if necessary. The residency may be situated in the suburbs. If the inter-collegiate system of lectures be introduced in Bombay, a suburban college will be disadvantageous, and students living in the city proper will swarm in the Wilson and Xavier Colleges, as usual.

I should like to request those already in the field to recast their programme a little and take the public into confidence and to approach the syndicate and ascertain their wishes. It will be better if we know the minimum of funds required by the Syndicate for a Bombay college.

There are many in Bombay who are quite dissatisfied with the curriculum imposed by Government, and who are still more opposed to the disciplinary control of the education al authorities. If a college is affiliated to the University there is no doubt that the University course will have to be taught, but surely the University does not object to the study of some extra subject in the college. For instance, the retired Royal Engineer, who guided our destinies for a time, was responsible for deleting "History of Rome or Greece" from the P. E. Syllabus and for deleting English Constitutional History from the B. A. course, as a compulsory subject. But over and above lecturing on the syllabus prescribed by the University, can we not compulsorily teach History of Rome and Greece and England to our students? We can have also religious instruction in our colleges. There is not the slightest ground for disaffiliating our institutions reared at the cost of lakhs and from divorcing our students from the general student world.

But the politician will say: "No, Government do not allow our students free and unrestricted right to attend political meetings and we shall have nothing to do with the University." I have already dealt with this argument. It is futile for Government to think of prescribing the Risley Code of conduct, unless an elaborate system of student and teacher spies is established. The Madras professors told frankly Government that G. O. No. 559 was hopeless, and the Pentland circular is as dead as its illustrious predecessor.

But let us not misunderstand the situation. It is equally futile for us to think of escaping Government control altogether. I am reminded of the tussle between the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir Charles Ollivant. Mr. Gokhale said that Government need not make much of the grant to his institutions and that he could raise the amount in no time. 'No doubt', Sir Charles is reported to have said, 'you can do it; but Government would close the college. It would be a mistake to suppose that we shall have nothing to do with Government if we refuse their grant. The best way would be to accept the grant and fight for privileges like the D. E. Society. Moreover the Executive itself is shortly to be subordinated to the Legislative, and even if the Curtis scheme is adopted, which I hope not, Education will be one of the Departments to be entrusted to ministers solely under the popular control.

Let us nationalise Government itself rather than try to set up a rival educational system of our own which will be proportionately more costly and which at any time may be demolished by Government.

JUNIUS (jun.).

AMIR SAHEB AND THE TIGER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Montagu's description of the administration of India is a little bit hackneyed now, but I am afraid, there can be no more fitting illustration of the "wooden" administration than the prosecution of Amir Saheb Balasinga for tracking and killing a tiger in a reserved forest. Amir Saheb did not hunt for pleasure or profit. The tiger in question had attacked and destroyed some of his cattle. In order to protect himself from further depredation, Amir Saheb killed the tiger. I think he was perfectly entitled to pursue and kill the tiger and instead of presenting him with a purse for ridding the country of a dangerous beast of prey, the ever-vigilant forest officials pounced upon Amir Saheb and hauled him up before the Court. But common sense should have told them that there was no time to apply and wait for a license from the authorities. License or no license, Amir Saheb had to take precautions to protect his property. Rules framed by Government should not be literally interpreted reducing them to an absurdity. Could the Amir Saheb have induced the tiger to wait till he got a license from the *Burra Saheb*, he would surely not have invited the prosecution. The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten seems to have very reluctantly confirmed the conviction. He says that it is a question how long Amir Saheb should have waited. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah was of opinion that, even under the circumstances, which were not disputed by the prosecution, Amir Saheb committed an offence because the prohibition of hunting, except under a license is absolute. With due deference to his Lordship, it is doubtful whether the prohibition is absolute. It is true that the wording of the rule, is, "Hunting is prohibited except under a license." But clearly the framers of the rules must have had in view those who hunted for pleasure or profit and not those who pursued wild animals in defence of their property and protection of their life. When it was a question of Amir Saheb and his property or the tiger no one can blame Amir Saheb for defending manfully his life and property. The rule in question need not have been so rigorously interpreted. Their Lordships reduced the fine to the nominal sum of one rupee but the conviction is there and if I mistake not, it will deter the villagers from protecting their life and property.

But I am not so much concerned with their Lordships but with the meddlesome forest officials who prosecuted Amir Saheb. They should have been on their behaviour at least when the Secretary of State was in India. I hope Mr. Montagu keeps his eyes and ears open though he happens for the present to be tongue-tied. "The king speaks and the world is moved; the poor man speaks and only his blood is ruffled." When Mr. Montagu goes back to the "Land of Freedom," I hope he will not forget Amir Saheb and the Tiger. It is a good thing that tigers do not read and that they do not hunt in a pack. Otherwise what a havoc they would have committed by just lifting men and cattle and running off to the reserved forests where they would have been immune from attack till *khabar* was sent to *Saheb log* and till the hunting expedition was organised!

Mr. Justice Shah referred to the question whether it was necessary for the purpose of strict conservation or for the preservation of animals to prevent a person from hunting without a license a tiger, even for the protection of person or property, but he considered it to be a question of policy under the Indian Forest Act and he did not express any opinion on the point. I am a layman but still I cannot help thinking that there must be some inherent power in the High Courts which would enable them to do substantial justice to the people and protect them. Courts in India have jurisdiction both in law and in equity but, if, under the existing constitution, they suffer from any inability, then the sooner a Chancery Division is set up in every High Court with wide powers to override law and do justice when necessary, the better it will be.

Coming to the question of Indian Forest Policy that prosecutes Amir Saheb Balasinga, it is sure to evoke great indignation. The forest officials, instead of engaging themselves in the unpleasant task of abolishing forest privileges enjoyed for centuries by forest villages, had better look after the development of forest industries and research. They may take a lesson from Sir. M. Visvesarayya who has added lakhs to the wealth of the state by Sandal Oil Industry. Mere conservation of forests is nothing. Forestry as a science should be studied and allied industries developed.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC OPINION.

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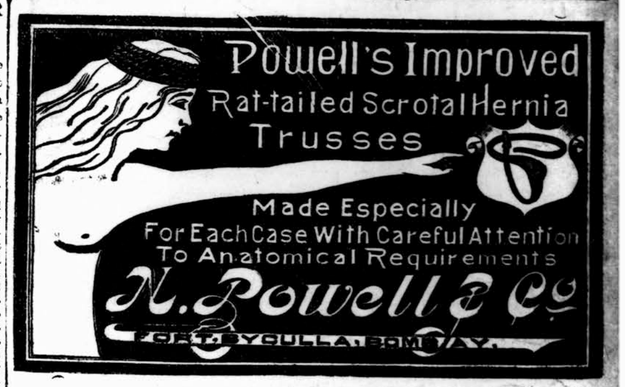

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SPEAKER PROTESTS.

The right of private members to seek information from the Government was raised in the Commons, in mail week, when Mr. Dalziel (U., Brixton) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an opportunity of discussing a resolution to the effect that any question which, in the opinion of the Speaker, was calculated to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war should be placed in a special list and that the question and the answer thereto should be considered as secret, and should not be permitted to be published in any way.

Mr. Bonar Law said the Cabinet hoped to come to some decision during the recess. The difficulty was by no means confined to questions. It was not entirely a matter of intentional embarrassment, but sometimes the question itself gave information. The Government quite realised the difficulty, and would not interfere more than was absolutely necessary with the freedom of members.

Mr. Mooney (N., Newry) asked whether the Speaker had not power to suggest that a question should not be put.

Mr. Lowther intervened to point out that he was not the repository of the secrets of the Government or the War Office or the Admiralty, and therefore he was not a competent person to decide on the amount of information which a question might give to the enemy.

In answer to other members, Mr. Bonar Law admitted the number of such questions was very small. He had, however, had his attention called by the War Office to cases where information of value to the enemy had been disclosed. He had asked the War Office for a full statement.—"Daily News."

THE POPE AND TEMPORAL POWER.

Herr Nemans Bernstein, who obtained the celebrated "Willy-Nicky" correspondence between the Kaiser and the Czar, has given the New York "Herald" the report of an interview which he says that he had with the Pope at the end of 1915, and which he now feels at liberty to disclose. He states that the Pope understood that the Kaiser was ready to propose peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France, the reconstruction and independence of Poland, the cession of Alsace-Lorraine in exchange for a French colony, and the internationalisation of Constantinople. Herr Bernstein thought that France would not consent to give up the colony, and Cardinal Gasparri, the Pontifical Secretary of State, replied:—"I believe Germany will not insist upon the exchange of a French colony. The Pope declares that the Vatican is absolutely neutral, and reproves injustice, whoever commits it. He loves all God's children equally. The world's equilibrium and the nations' tranquility depend upon mutual benevolence and respect for the rights of man, and not upon armed hosts and formidable fortresses."

Cardinal Gasparri added:—"There is no truth in the reports the Pope is anxious to go to the peace conference to restore the temporal power. The Pope declares solemnly that if he goes nobody will raise that question, but if he does not go two nations, including Germany, will ask for the restoration of temporal power."

p.m.

PEERS AND FRANCHISE.

The House of Lords in mail week resumed the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Franchise Bill.

Lord Halsbury expressed the opinion that it was a very bad measure. It was remarkable that the Government should seek to change and re-create the whole constitution in the middle of a great war, when there was no time for its adequate consideration. He should have moved its rejection but for the fear that if it were defeated the Government might resign. Nothing would be more unpatriotic and more injurious to the country than to do anything which might displace the present Government from office. He hoped he would be forgiven for yielding to the compulsion he described.

MR. TILAK'S VISIT TO KHANDWA.

The Secretary of the Home Rule League, Khandwa writes:—

Mr. Tilak is going to Khandwa on Wednesday the 6th February, 1918 and will reach there by the Calcutta Mail at 8-30 a.m. As is well-known that the time at his disposal is very short indeed since he is leaving for England early in March next, it is impossible for him to visit many places towards Khandwa side. It is therefore desirable that all patriotic persons who reside in th eviciniity of and round about Khandwa and who wish to further the cause of Home Rule should send in their quota to the purse which will be presented at Khandwa to Mr. Tilak for the expense of the Home Rule Deputation in England.

LPACTS WRITTEN ON WATER.

Mr. Taft, ex-President, writing in the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" on the subject of Lord Lansdowne's letter, says:—"We cannot measure the injury caused by this letter, of an old sick statesman of reactionary traditions who is out of sympathy with the present British Government and hopeless in his forecasts. Whatever the letter may mean, American public opinion in its expression and comment should be clear. We can have no peace to which the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff, as directors of the German Imperial policy, are parties. A League of Nations to forge a future peace with the Kaiser as a signatory would be a pact with one whose German promises would be written in water."

INDIA'S TRADE POLICY.

AN IMPERIAL PREFERENCE SUGGESTION.

At a meeting of the East India Association held recently at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Sir Charles H. Armstrong, formerly member of the Imperial Legislative Council, India, and Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and now chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, read a paper on "Commercial and Industrial Development in India."

At the end of the war, he said, there would be an immense demand from Europe and elsewhere for raw material, and if India were favoured with good monsoons she would reap the benefit. If after the war she were able to export raw materials freely she would add very rapidly to her wealth and there would be a great deal of money available for industrial enterprises. Capital, however, was only available in quantity for investment in industrial enterprises if political and other conditions were satisfactory. We did not want capital to be taken out of India (incidentally he mentioned that a moderate estimate of the British Joint Stock capital employed in India was 656 millions sterling), nor did we wish enterprise to be checked, and if industrial expansion were desired in India it could only be brought about by the free import of capital and by a feeling of assurance in the future.

Lord George Hamilton (who presided) said that in his day at the India Office there was great difficulty in getting Indian capital for industrial enterprises, owing to the more profitable rates of interest obtained by lending it to agriculturists. Although he had been a Free Trader all his life, he thought that Free Trade people had attached too much importance to cheapness. That feeling was now very much on the wane, and the experience they had had would protect them in the future from falling again into the same error. The instincts of India were unquestionably in favour of protection, but he would be sorry to see India adopt an attitude of uncompromising protection against British goods, and goods imported from different parts of the Empire. He thought that after the war India would have to go in for something like preferential treatment with the Empire as a whole.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree urged the importance of the question of industrial education in India.

Lord Lamington (formerly Governor of Bombay) said he was a Free Trader, and before the war he could not have believed that Germany had established the system of espionage that had been revealed to them. Among the horrors that Germany had perpetrated nothing was worse than that in perfect peace she should have established such a system, to the detriment of countries with which she had been permitted to trade.—"Times."

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reading the account that you have published of the career of the late Sir William Wedderburn, one would be naturally led to the belief that the last visit he paid to India was in 1904 when he accompanied the late Sir Henry Cotton, who had been elected President of the Indian National Congress that year, and that Sir William was elected President of the Congress only once, that is, in 1889. As a matter of fact, however, Sir William Wedderburn was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress, and was the only European upon whom such a distinction was conferred.

For the second time Sir William was elected President of the Congress in 1910 when the session was held at Allahabad and synchronised with the Allahabad Exhibition organised by Sir John Hewett. Sir William Wedderburn was at that time in his seventy-second year. He was not in particularly robust health, and doubts were felt whether Lady Wedderburn would agree to his undertaking the fatigue and risk of a long voyage and the subsequent long railway journey from Bombay to Allahabad. But to the call of India Sir William never turned a deaf ear; Lady Wedderburn was prevailed upon to agree to her husband going out to India. A nurse was appointed to accompany him and to look after him on the voyage and during his stay in India. Mr. Gokhale who had been on more than one occasion during his visits to England helped by Sir William Wedderburn, who had arranged the meetings to be addressed by the Indian leader and accompanied him on his tours, undertook to accompany him everywhere in India, to relieve him of all unnecessary excitement and fatigue, and generally to do the work of a private secretary. At the Congress Sir William read only one paragraph of his presidential address, the rest being read by Mr. Gokhale.

This session was memorable for the first attempt made to bring about a rapproachement between the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders. Sir William Wedderburn and his Highness the Aga Khan were the initiators of this idea which is now an accomplished fact. The annual session of the All-India Moslem League was held that year at Nagpur. The Aga Khan accompanied by several prominent Mahomedan leaders went up to Allahabad from Nagpur by special train, and an informal conference was held at Sir William Wedderburn's residence. The proceedings opened with a brief address by Sir William Wedderburn. His Highness the Aga Khan spoke for the Mahomedans. For the Hindus the late Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra, who had retired from the Bench of the Calcutta High Court with a great reputation as a Judge, was chosen spokesman at the suggestion of Mr. Gokhale. That was the only occasion on which Mr. Mitra took part in politics.

Among the many claims of Sir William Wedderburn to the gratitude of the people of India his endeavour to make Hindus and Mahomedans meet on a common national platform is by no means to be overlooked.—Yours, etc.,

N. GUPTA.

Bombay, 31st January, 1918.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Sexagesima Sunday, February 3, 1918.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy: Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. I. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral. Agutter in G. Hymns 34, 162, 322, 282. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Anthem. Walmisley in C. Hymns 172, 214, 167. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent). Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari, English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5-0 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—Minister Rev. Rahator, 8-15 a.m., Byculla. 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. Tamil and Telugu Service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe. English Service 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School. 5 p.m. Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackably.—9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. Sermon. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday. 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar; Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Sermon and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra, —9-30 a.m. Mass.

DISPUTE OVER QUALITY OF FOOD.

CASE OF ASSAULT COMPROMISED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. John Lily charged Brother Arthur of the Society of St. John the Evangelist with assault.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant and Mr. G. Crage defended the accused. The prosecution case was that the complainant was living in the hotel under the accused's supervision. The accused was annoyed at a complaint made by the complainant regarding the quality of the food and he entered the latter's room and assaulted him. The accused admitted having lost his temper. At the Magistrate's suggestion the case was marked as compounded.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A S Blacklaws, Field Artillery.
Lieut F McN Drury, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut E L Flewitt, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R B Gardner, Highland L. I.
Lieut F L Lines, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Captain D A Brownsword, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut A J Macniven, Highland L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut E F M Brown, Hertfords.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut C G Benford, Cornwall L. I.

DIED.

Major R W Balfour, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Appleton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second Lieut G R Barry, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S J Bowen, Middlesex.
Lieut A A Campbell, Durham L. I.
Lieut C Campbell, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R Carr, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Cullum, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J Dunn, Suffolks.
Lieut R E Edwards, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H Erskine, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut I. C K Gibbons, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Laird, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut J E Laithwood, Shropshire L. I.
Captain B C Layton, Grenadiers.
Lieut M P Lewis, Flying Corps.
Lieut E D Mitchell, Middlesex.
Captain A E Perry-Knox-Gore, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut G S Roe, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H S Roots, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut R Sayce, Engineers.
Lieut H N Smith, Sussex.
Second-Lieut B O Weller, Oxford and Bucks.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Lieut J C G Davies, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut K H Ashcroft, Tank Corps.
Captain T J Box, Liverpools.
Captain J Broadwood, General List.
Lieut C A Bryan, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut W K Davy, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J Dickinson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R E Susgate, Flying Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel N B Elliott-Cooper, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Leach, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut R Main, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut Archibald Muir, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A M Niall, Dragoons.
Lieut P P Perry, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Rea, Irish Guards.
Captain A H Tatnell, Tank Corps.
Lieut A Watt, Highland L. I.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

KILLED.

Lieut John F Tryon, R. N.
Lieut Alfred G Crummock, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut Kenneth F A Wallis, R. N.
Flight-Lieut Charles E Burden, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer William F Floyd, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Harold T Coo, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Harold C Langstone, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Leslie G Huddleston,, R. N.

DIED.

Lieut John T Davies, Reserve.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Acting Flight Commander Cecil Murray, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED DROWNED, NOW DROWNED.

Lieut James Lanyon, R. N.

MISSING FEARED KILLED.

Flight Sub-Lieut William Johnston.

WOUNDED.

Flight Sub-Lieut John E Beveridge, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Andrew A Cameron, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Harold Bricker, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Ernest C Chesson.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E W N Hooper, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut F A Morrogh-Bernard, Munsters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E R Goar, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut R S McCartney, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut C J Postlethwaite, Suffolks.

WOUNDED

Lieut H S Allen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Crighton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J K Ferrier, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E Gould, Service Corps.
Lieut H G Gregson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J R Holton, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A E Honess, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R P Hughes, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F May, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Metcalfe, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J W H Mitchell, Engineers.
Lieut E G Pole, Service Corps.
Capt T J Prichard, Lancasters.
Lieut G H Saich, Londons.
Second-Lieut G H Thornton, Machine Gun Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L M C Collins, Wellingtons.
Lieut R C Sotham, West Kents.

WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J R Annandale, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Capt F W Blanchard, Warwicks.
Lieut R H Harker, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R T Harris, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J B Hill, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt W B Hodgson-Smith, West Kents.
Major E N Marris, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut K Pearce, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut W R Taylor, East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Capt G K F Borrett, Guernsey Light Infantry.
Lieut C W Carles, East Kents.
Capt G B Crole, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E L Essex.
Capt C H Mallinson, East Lancs.
Lieut K S Morrison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W H Purnell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Rodger, Rifle Brigade.
Capt G C Smith, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S Souden, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E Stainton, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G D Summers, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S F Velho, Liverpools.
Major H F M Warne, Londons.

The following prisoners in Germany have arrived in Holland for transfer to England:—

Lieut H A Cooper, Londons.
Lieut J L W Craig, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt F P Don, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C M Kelly, Flying Corps.
Capt F G Skinner, Middlesex.
Lieut E J D Townsend, Field Artillery.
Lieut A D Whitehead, Warwicks.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

KILLED

Second-Lieut H P J G Hamel, Flying Corps.
Lieut N Lane, Londons.
Second-Lieut L C S Tatham, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Lieut W Dalgleish, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Ouekett, Black Watch.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut A W Hartshorn, Machine Gun Corps
Captain G C Ransome, Yorkshires.

DIED.

Second-Lieut B H Haynes, Field Artillery
Hony. Captain T Mahony, Irish Regt.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J M Allan, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W A J Barnett, Lancasters.
Lieut H M St. J Carpendale, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut C H Cooper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Dowling, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J V Fitzsimmons, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J A Goodall, West Yorkshires.
Captain M G Herbert, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Hill, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut I P McNabb, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Martin, Guernsey L. I.
Second-Lieut R K Munro, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut T Owen, South Staffords.
Hony. Lieut W R Pethed, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut J H Rick, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut-Col J C Tabor, Essex.
Second-Lieut G A P Thomas, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain R J S Tyhurst, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Whitmore, Lancasters.

MISSING.

Captain A W Field, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Leggatt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Smith, West Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut C E Brogden, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Captain J C B Tragett, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW PRISONER.

Captain L P Canston, East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut C H Albert, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut V R Bowers, Liverpools.
Lieut W Dickinson, South Lancashires.
Rev. A. Grant, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut F S J McK Lewis, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut F L Mulis, Liverpools.
Lieut J D Robinson, Essex.
Second-Lieut H W M Thomas, Highland L I.
Lieut H Whitworth, Sherwoods.

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HE BORAH CONTROVERSY.

ALLEGED THREATS TO MURDER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the matter in which Mr. Nomanbhai Saheb Bin Huseinbhaisaheb, Alibhoy Kadibhoy Oostad, Esufally Valiji Hotelwalla and Mahomedally Sahiwala were, at the instance of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji, called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 and one surety for a like amount each to keep the peace for a period of one year.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Company, with Mr. Bhave, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company appeared for the first respondent; Mr. F Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, for the second and third respondents; and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai for the fourth respondent.

MR. MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER CROSS-EXAMINED.

Khan Saheb Mahomedally Abdul Kader, cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, said he had known the second and third respondents for ten or twelve years. The second respondent lived with his family in Bombay. The third ran two hotels in Bombay. Witness did not know if this respondent was a landed proprietor. Witness heard at his partner's shop the expression "khabar levi joie" more than six months ago. The third respondent was in the shop at the time and witness was outside. There were three or four men inside the shop, who were Sheikhally who was signing the document and Rajabally. Witness did not remember the name of the others. There was one house between this and his shop. He was going home for prayers and he accidentally saw this. He stopped there for a minute or two. He himself signed that petition. The third respondent was downstairs at the time and he did not come to him to take his signature. Esufally was not always used to remain in his carriage. Witness was sure the third respondent uttered the words mentioned above. Witness said nothing. The petition was to be sent to the Commissioner of Police against the writings in the "Praja Mitra". Witness approved of the petition. The writings in the paper were against Mullaji Saheb, but witness could not say by whom they were written. He could not say if they were written by an opponent of the Mullaji or by a friend. As far as he remembered the petition stated to the effect that the feelings of the Bohras were excited by these writings, and it asked that these writings should be stopped. He could not say whether the contents also meant that notice should be taken of the writer of those writings. It did not bear this meaning. He was a friend of the complainant but not a great one. He had no business connections with either the complainant or the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

WITNESS RE-EXAMINED.

Re-examined by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, the witness said he knew Hasanali Abdulali of Khamgaon, whom he recollected having seen in the monsoon of 1916. He saw him about 7 p.m. at his bungalow in Bombay. Hasanali told him he had read the evidence in the "Kaiser-i-Hind" and that it was correct. Witness did not remember whether it was in the beginning or middle of the monsoon. Hasanali said he had been assaulted at Khokha Bazaar about 11 a.m. the same day by two Bohras. He told him their names but witness did not remember them now. Hasanali further said two men came to assault him, and he then went to Torabali's firm and sent a letter to Dr. Nakhoda, who subsequently arranged and sent him to Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's factory. Hasanali further said two, four or five men had abused him and he closed the windows. Witness said he remembered the names and had read them in the papers but did not like to mention them in Court. He would be abused by the community if he gave the names and what benefit would he gain therefrom? He had given evidence to further the cause of justice and he had received abuses on that account. He wished his examination was taken *in camera*.

The Magistrate said witness had already given most of his evidence in open Court and it was now too late to make such application.

Further re-examined by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, the witness said he had been abused since he came to Court to give evidence and he heard the abuse also on the staircase.

The Magistrate said the witness should write down on a slip of paper the names of those mentioned to him by Hasanali besides those of Turabali and the sons of Sir Adamji.

Witness wrote down the names on a piece of paper, and said Hasanali told him the third and the fourth persons mentioned therein had abused him about half an hour or an hour after the assault.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he had been served with a summons twenty or twenty-five days ago. He did not know how the complainant came to know that Hasanali had told him about the assault. He resided at Tardeo, and it struck him that Hasanali came to him as the place was near and was afraid he might be assaulted if he went in a tram car. Witness told many people that Hasanali had come to him. He did not say all this on the first occasion because he had received a volley of abuses. He had answered what he was asked and did not then say this because he was not asked then. He did not know how Mr. Strangman came to know of this. This was the first time in his life he had seen Mr. Strangman. (Laughter).

Mr. Talyarkhan: Then have a good look at him. (Laughter).

DR. NAKHODA.

Dr. H. A. K. Nakhoda, examined by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, said he had been practising over ten years in Bombay, was a J. P., and a member of the Municipal Corporation. He knew the complainant, who was well-known in the community. Witness knew the first, second and third respondents and was the family doctor of the first. He knew Hasanali Abdulali of Khamgaon, who was editor of the "Gulzar-i-Hakimi." He came to know that Hasanali had certain differences with the Mullaji Saheb and he requested him to come down to Bombay so that he could bring about a reconciliation. Hasanali came to Bombay in August 1916. Witness received a note from him when he was in Bombay to the effect that he had been assaulted at Khokha Bazaar, and that he wanted a safe removal to Sir Adamji's factory at Tardeo. Witness was busy at his dispensary and sent a patient to bring Hasanali to the place where he resided. Subsequently witness went to his uncle's shop on the ground floor on the same premises. His uncle was Mr. E. E. Karwa, who was a most noted member of the community. Witness was seated in the shop, when Hasanali came there and told him about the assault but said he could not recognise who had struck him. Witness' uncle asked witness to report to the first respondent about the incident and request him to make necessary enquiries.

WITNESS' REPORT TO FIRST RESPONDENT.

Witness reported the matter to the first respondent, and asked him to do the needful and what he thought fit. The matter was reported to the first respondent because the latter was the head "amil" in Bombay. The first respondent said he would make enquiries. Witness could not answer if he thought Hasanali was safe after that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said the first respondent was 70 years old, and suffered from chronic dyspepsia. The first respondent was a respectable man and was not a man likely to consort with "budmashes."

MR. F. E. DINSHAH.

Mr. F. E. Dinshah, solicitor, examined by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, said he knew Khan Bahadur Mulla Fakrudin. The first time he saw him was when he took his signature on the paper. Khan Bahadur Mulla Fakrudin had stated that he had seen witness on the 21st, but witness had made enquiries in his office and found that it was on the 20th June. Khan Bahadur Fakrudin came to him to make a statement. The writing on that paper, with the exception of the signature, was in witness' handwriting. The English portion was a correct translation of what the Khan Bahadur said. Part of it was in Gujarati. Some of it was in English and some of it in Gujarati. Witness thought he read it over to him and then took his signature on it.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman tendered the statement and read it out in the course of which Khan Bahadur Mulla Fakrudin Mulla Motabhai said that on the 18th June 1917, he had gone to the office of Messrs. Morwanji Kola & Co., solicitors. When he (the Khan Bahadur) came out of Mr. Romer's room he saw Esaji Tajbhoy sitting near a Parsi clerk. Esaji greeted the deponent (Khan Bahadur Mulla Fakrudin) and made him sit down on his chair. Esaji then said "I am in great anger." Matters concerning religion are being printed in newspapers, and notice has been given about Chandabhai's monies. This is a very bad business; the state of affairs will not improve except without the murders of ten or fifteen Bohras. The same thing happened among Khojas too. The condition of affairs improved only when two or three murders were committed. I have informed the Police Commissioner that some Bohras will be murdered." Khan Bahadur Mulla Fakrudin asked him to be cool and enquired why he was bawling out so loudly. At this time Mr. Romer also came out and asked Esaji why he was so much excited and enquired if he was angry about the Coronation High School.

ESAJI TAJBHOY'S FURY.

Esaji replied: "The matter does not relate to the Coronation High School. Very shameful controversies about religion are being printed in newspapers and my brain has been turned on account of that. I don't care for anybody. Do you hear that I don't care for good name, nor if I were to be sent to jail, nor even for capital punishment? I am not afraid of anyone. If any one among them were to meet me in this office now I would thrash him at this very place." Deponent told him to keep back his anger, when Esaji said that until some twenty-one persons were murdered there would be no reforms among the Bohras. Deponent asked him whom he wanted to kill and Esaji replied: "There are the six sons of Adamji, Mombasawala and Sarafali Mamcoji ought to be killed wherever they are found; as for you you will be dealt with at Burhanpur."

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said this was between 3 and 4 p.m. Khan Bahadur Mulla Fakrudin came with Mr. A. M. Jivanji of Mombasawala, who was one of the people at whose instance the Advocate-General's suit was filed. Witness did not think, in spite of the statement, that Esaji Tajbhoy was going out to commit murders. He advised Khan Bahadur Fakrudin not to take any notice of it.

MR. K. I. NAGRI.

Mr. Kaderbhai Ismailji Nagri, examined by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, said he was a merchant, and ship-chandler. He knew the complainant, whose office was above his in the Fort. He also knew the respondents. There were several boys under the second respondent, who served dinners, and some under the third respondent, who were employed in his shop. The boys did miscellaneous work.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman: What is that miscellaneous work?

Witness said he wanted to speak to the Magistrate personally. His (witness') life was not insured and his head would be broken.

Mr. Acworth: The Court will notice the smile on witness' face. (Laughter).

The Hon. Mr. Strangman said witness saw Mr. Talyarkhan smiling and so probably he smiled. (Laughter).

Witness said the boys worked as "dadas" and served at "jamat" dinners. The fourth respondent kept a watch on the Borah community.

The Magistrate: A private detective?

Witness: Yes.

RESULT OF ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S SUIT.

Witness, further examined by the Hon. Mr. Strangman, said the Advocate-General's suit had made the complainant, the sons of Sir Adamji and Mr. Mombasawala unpopular in the community and there were strong feelings against them. Last Ramzan the fourth respondent was wandering in front of witness' shop. Witness called him and enquired why he was wandering and he replied it was for nothing, and he went away. Witness again saw him there about the 18th July and enquired why he was wandering there and he (the fourth respondent) replied he was looking for the opponents. Witness asked who were the opponents, and the fourth respondent pointed to Sarafati's office and said Sarafali and several others would not be so fortunate as to taste the dry dates on the "Id" holiday. Witness understood by this that the fourth respondent would slaughter them. The fourth respondent said this and added he had been instructed by the Badri Mahal. Witness told him to go away and not talk like that. The family of the Mullaji Saheb lived at the Badri Mahal. About a month and a half after, witness saw the man again at the same place and also subsequently. He asked him what was the news about Mohurrum and he replied there was a meeting in Mr. Shirazudin Ahmedali Vasi's office and opponents were to gather there, and that he was ordered by Nomanbhai Saheb to see who attended it and communicate the names to him. Witness again asked him about the Mohurrum and he (the fourth respondent) replied he had given names of two or three people attending at the Sir Adamji's sanitarium.

"AN INFIDELS' MOSQUE."

The fourth respondent further told him there was a gharry with some ladies in it outside the sanitarium and that he went to them and asked for their names. The ladies enquired why he wanted their names and he told them their names would be communicated to Nomanbhai Saheb and they would be called upon to explain why they went there. He further told the ladies that it was an infidels' mosque to which they should not go. He further told witness that the ladies looked frightened and told him not to take down their names. As to those attending the meeting at Mr. Vasi's, the fourth respondent said he had been instructed by Nomanbhai Saheb to handle them and if possible to kill them. Witness told him not to talk like that and to mind his own business, and he went away.

Further hearing was adjourned for today.

HOME SECRETARY ON MODEL CINEMAS.

"The main function of the cinema today is to amuse, and it is none the worse for that," said Sir George Cave recently to a deputation which presented to him at the Home Office the report of the Cinema Commission of Inquiry. The form which appealed particularly to him, he said, was that which represented the actual events of our own time.

Matters requiring careful attention, said Sir George Cave, were (1) the physical comfort and safety of the theatres, the question of space and ventilation, of freedom from danger, from fire and of lighting in connection with eye-strain; (2) the avoidance of all risk of moral danger to audiences, so far as it could be avoided by proper seating and lighting; (3) the question of securing clean and healthy performances on the stage itself.

The recommendation of a set of model conditions with regard to the structure of theatres, seating, films, hours of attendance and so on, which might be prepared in consultation between the authorities and representatives of the Commission was, he considered, a good suggestion. He also noted as one of great interest, and possibly for future action, the proposal for a State censorship.—"Times."

OVERSEA GUESTS AT OXFORD.

A committee, with Sir Herbert Warren, President of Magdalen, as chairman and Mr. Sidney Ball, Fellow of St. John's, as acting secretary, has been formed at Oxford to make arrangements for the reception of men from the American universities who may be in England on leave from the front.

The committee is working in co-operation with the American University Union in Europe, the headquarters of which are in Paris, with a London branch at 16, Pall-mall East; but it also proposes to include in its scope university men from the Dominions. With the various claims on their accommodation colleges will hardly be in a position to offer rooms in college, but they will be asked to co-operate by appointing some member or members to assist the committee in organizing accommodation and other services for its Colonial and American guests. Offers of private hospitality have already been received, and the scheme is attracting much interest and sympathy.

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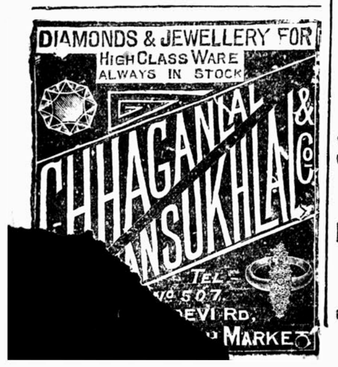

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

POLICY FOR LIBERALS.

LORD BUCKMASTER'S VIEWS.

The following is the substance of Lord Buckmaster's recent address on the League of Nations, delivered in the National Liberal Club :—

In days that now seem far away the scheme for establishing a League of Nations was regarded as an unattainable vision, but events have moved quickly in the last three years and reasonable men all over the world have begun to feel that by its realisation there would be afforded a true protection against the recurrence of the horrors and miseries that haunt and darken the world. It has become more than a mere hope to be worked for; it is a practical aim to be achieved, and without its accomplishment the war will have been waged in vain.

Those of us who are compelled by one reason or another to remain in civil life during this struggle have cast upon us the heavy responsibility of sending our young men to face dangers and suffering which we cannot share; and to contemplate with complacency the long-drawn continuation of war without attempting to devise means by which it may quickly be ended, never to recur, is to fail in our first duty to those who are guarding our Eumpire on land and sea.

If a League of Nations be established, its constitution must form one of the terms of peace and it must embrace three distinct conditions. It must provide for mutual disarmament upon a fixed and agreed basis; it must include on terms of equality everyone of the belligerent Powers and all neutral nations who are willing to join; and it must make provision, by the use of every means of economic exclusion and united action, that its principles shall be respected and obeyed. If this were accepted, then Prussian militarism would be destroyed, and one of the main purposes for which we entered the war would be accomplished. The formation of the League ought, therefore, to be announced without delay as one of our main objectives—one which is constant and unalterable and independent of the fluctuation of the tide of battle in any theatre of war.

REASONS FOR THE LEAGUE.

I desire to lay before you the reasons why such a League should be established and why it should embrace the objects I have defined. If it be desired to prevent the recurrence of the present catastrophe, it is essential to try and trace the causes from which it sprang. The history of the past thirty years shows us groups of nations gathered together—united by common dread and distrust of others—and seeking to maintain a balance against another group of nations animated with the same feeling. All diplomatic correspondence has been carried on under conditions of absolute secrecy, with every jealousy and misunderstanding carefully concealed from those with regard to whose conduct they were entertained, until the whole of Europe became one vast armed camp living under gathering clouds of suspicion and ill-will, and it needed but a squalid murder in an unknown town to shake the equipoise and wake the storm. A League of Nations ought to provide something in the nature of a clearing-house for foreign diplomacy, so that feelings of resentment and distrust could be properly and publicly expressed and their causes removed. Whether, if the objects were achieved, it would afford the absolute security all wish, time alone can show us; but, at any rate, it is either that, or we return once more to the old evil conditions in which we lived as in a nightmare, only to waken and find the reality more terrible than the dream.

That the establishment of the League must be one of the conditions of peace is, I think, obvious. The old civilisation of Europe is molten in the furnace of the war. It is possible, before it once more hardens into its old shape, to impress upon it the seal of a new idea; but this can never be done once the opportunity has passed by. If common agreement is ever reached—it is only by common agreement that the League can be maintained—that agreement must be found when the terms are settled which end the war, and the fulfilment of these terms the League must guarantee.

THE INCLUSION OF GERMANY.

Few will question this necessity. It is the inclusion of Germany in the League which gives rise to uneasiness and resentment, which it is easy to understand. But if she be excluded, we have nothing left but an openly offensive League against the Central Empires.

It may be suggested that in this is to be found the true solution; because, above all things, it is essential that this scheme should be subject to discussion and criticism. Let me explain to what such a proposal leads. When the war ends, the youth of Germany between the ages of one and eighteen will be practically unaffected by the waste and carnage of the war. This means that in twenty years' time the war will have had no effect upon the man-power of the Central Empires, and, as far as mere strength of manhood is concerned, Germany will be nearly as strong as if the war had not been waged. Further, owing to the fact that for some years past her rate of growth has been greater than that of any European State except Russia, these numbers will place her—measured only in terms of men and youth—in a stronger position than the neighbour-states. Let the war end how it please, we cannot conquer the qualities that have made Germany powerful. Her patience, her industry, her thrift, her great gift of industrial and educational organisation, will still remain. They will be intensified under the stimulus and sting of defeat, and will be once more concentrated the old evil aims that it is our purpose to destroy. If the new generation are to be trained in the doctrines of hate and conquest, if they are to be brought up with the idea instilled into them from their earliest infancy that they must spend themselves to redeem the disgrace and defeat which they have suffered, this struggle will only be postponed, to be renewed once again in even more deadly and terrible earnest.

THE ECONOMIC WEAPON.

Reduction of armaments must take place, or the League would simply become the custodians of a powder magazine. The extent and character of this disarmament I will not now discuss. Each nation must have sufficient armed force to keep order at home and to join with the others in preserving peace abroad. But it is in the weapon of economic exclusion rather than that of naval or military strength that the League will find its most effectual means of guaranteeing the peace and enforcing the conditions of obedience. I believe this weapon to be one of the most powerful that modern civilisation can forge, and it can be made operative only if all nations start on a relative condition of economic equality—of course, independent of any law by which each country chooses to bind itself. I wish particularly to make this plain: that the League does not depend on a system of universal Free Trade. I am—and I do not hesitate to state it—a confirmed and impenitent Free Trader. The events of the last few years, which have caused some people to hesitate and waver in their allegiance, have only strengthened and confirmed my faith; but this is not the time to argue that question; the only conditions that are essential in connection with the League is that, whatever tariff restrictions are imposed by any country on its foreign trade, they should be the same and equal to every nation. If this were done, the full effect of sudden and complete exclusion of any nation breaking the conditions from all commercial intercourse with the other Powers, would have the most far-reaching effect. If, when war began, Germany had been instantly shut off from every form of trade with outside nations it could not have long continued. Even now, at this late hour, if it were possible to establish such a blockade, the end would be in sight.

This is but a rough sketch of the whole scheme. The difficulty in securing its adoption will lie in persuading the rulers and Governments of the different nations to accept its terms. But, if only we could get past the rulers to the people themselves—the dumb, bound people of Europe—I feel satisfied that this League would be at once established by their spontaneous action and would be made permanent by their united will.

TO BRING PEACE NEARER.

I have urged this scheme on the ground that it will made peace secure. I do not hesitate to urge it also because I believe its acceptance will bring peace nearer. Peace is frequently mentioned in the Press and by public speakers as though it were something leprous and unclean which no one should touch, and I have seen it constantly stated that peace must not come too soon. Whatever may be the meaning of this phrase its effect is most injurious. A peace that fails to secure the objects for which we entered the fight—the complete and integral restoration of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and the adjustment of territorial boundaries on a footing that gives security to all peoples and just expression to national tradition and to national hope—must always come too soon. It is better to be a member of a ruined than of a recreant nation. But the peace that secures those objects cannot come too quickly. To quote the words of Mr. Asquith: "The supreme need of mankind at this hour is peace."

I often hear, and with resentment, the exhortation made to us at Home to bear with cheerfulness the discomforts caused by the war, as though a desire to end our trivial physical inconveniences was the cause of the anxiety of men for peace. Let the discomfort become privation, let the privation deepen into want, we can cheerfully and easily bear it if only the want be shared equally according to equal rights of equal citizenship, and not according to some fancied differences of wealth and rank. Let the illimitable expanse of public expenditure widen beyond all economic limits and break to fragments the whole system of finance. That system has not been so productive of virtue, justice, and happiness in the past that at this moment we need mourn its loss. Let the dangers of disturbance foretold by Sir Edward Carson be realised—and their realisation will come more quickly if unreasonable attempts be made to suppress the utterance of honest views—the good sense of the people of this country can be trusted to limit and control the confusion.

No! It is neither famine or bankruptcy, nor is it revolution that I trouble my eyes, when I look on the stormy and red horizon of the world. I have another vision, and one more sad: I see the long and ever lengthening procession of gallant youths, whose happy laughter will gladden our homes no more. I see the women, who through long years of widowed loneliness will dream in vain of the beat of unreturning feet. I see men with the pride and glory of their youth broken and discrowned: and that other sight—even yet more pitiable—of those to whom though

"Seasons return, yet not to them returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine,

and I protest against the theory that peace is some savage deity from whose blood-stained altars ascends the cry for further and ever further sacrifice. Peace, a just, honourable, and enduring peace cannot come too soon.

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THIS work, the Mysteries of the Mogul Court, will be quite an unique one. No one has yet made an attempt to place before the world the mysteries—secret cuspiracies—private and public executions,—deep laid plots, horrible, hair-splitting incidents,—within the thousands of labyrinths, secret passages, rooms, doors and windows in the celestial palaces of the great Mogul and also the undreamt of luxuries and pleasures—the flow of vast wealth quite unimaginable. Amidst this profuse galaxy of luxuries and pleasure dwelt thousands of young ladies,—most beautiful of their race, brought together from all the countries of the world—from Bengal in the East and Greece and Italy in the West. This unique work being a Historical Romance will give flesh and blood to this skeleton and place the Mogul Emperors, their great Begums and their innumerable Bandis together with the great Amrs, Omraos, Mansabdars and Rajput Rajas in their living forms. It is the result of the author's many years' laborious researches and collection in Agra, Delhi, Fatepur, Sikri, Lahore, Kashmir, Rajputana and other parts of India.

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(WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD !!)

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They guarantee cure of

I. **Leprosy Leucoderma, Gangrenes** all incurable types of **Sores, Ulcers,** and **Irruptions,** also **Sinus** and **Fistula;**
II. **Hydrocele,** and **Orchitis ;**
III. **Obstruction of Urine;** due to glut, gravels or any other urinary causes.
IV. **Renal Colic** and **Gallstone ;**
[Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.]
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Cure is effected by a **regular and scientific** treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able **Medical Board** who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of **Dr. B. Bose, L.M.S.** (late Health Officer, Lucknow), **Dr. R. Tagore, L. M. S.,** of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, **Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S.,** and **Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shashtri.**

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious **Malaria,** obstinate **Dysentery** of all stages, **Scorpion Bites, Asthma,** Price As. **12** for each ; **Urinary troubles** of all kinds, **Gastric Colic** and **obstinate Eczema,** Price Re. **1-8.** for each ; and for extreme **Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility,** and all Eye **complaints,** except cataract, as well as long pending **Rheumatism** of all its stages, Price Rs. **2** for each.

Medicines are free from Mercury, or any injurious substance.

Apply with history of your ailment to :

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke in mail week at the annual meeting of the Grand Committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, of which he was re-elected president. He said that when he last addressed that committee, in April, 1915, he spoke as a private member. Since then he and his brother, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, had joined Governments and had left Governments.

When my brother retired from the lord mayoralty of this city (he went on) in order to take up a task which I, who was then in the inmost councils of the Cabinet, know was regarded by every one as one of the most difficult and the most thankless that any man could be asked to undertake, he made sacrifices of personal interest such as few of us are asked to make in the course of our careers in order to undertake a task which was pressed upon him as a patriotic duty in this crisis by the Prime Minister of the day and by the War Cabinet. I will only say that had I known at the time how restricted would be the powers which would be allotted to him, I could not have been their messenger or joined with them in urging him to sacrifice his work in this city in order to undertake what in such circumstances was so hopeless a task. (Cheers.)

Of my personal position I need say even less. My explanation was rendered to the House of Commons. I was proud to hold the office of Secretary of State for India. In that office it was my duty and my pleasure to study Imperial problems of the first magnitude. They were not problems which could be settled offhand by anyone—least of all by one who, like myself, came to them with little past study of our Indian Empire. I was profoundly interested. I had made much progress, and I saw immediately before me the moment when, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, I might be the mouthpiece of a new statement of British policy in India and the instrument for shaping her new course. But upon that fair prospect there supervened the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission, with its revelations of failure of military administration, of terrible and heartrending suffering—not all of it necessary, and therefore not all of it inevitable—to our forces engaged in Mesopotamia. It was thought right at the time that the charges or criticisms embodied in that Report should be the subject of a judicial investigation, and you will agree with me that the position of a Secretary of State unable to defend those who had served under him, and whom he thought it his duty to defend, and himself the possible subject of judicial inquiry, could not conduct the affairs of that great Dominion with the authority which is required at all times in a Secretary of State for India, and was never more necessary than now. Accordingly I felt that the public interest and my personal honour alike required my resignation, and I gave it. (Cheers.)

"I PLEADED GUILTY TO NOTHING."

I have but one word more to say about it. I am still waiting for the formulation of charges against my administration. I resigned, but I pleaded guilty to nothing. (Cheers.) For the great strategical decisions I share the responsibility of the War Committee of the Cabinet of the day. I share it, and I claim it to the full; and looking back on the events as one can now with all the knowledge that has come hereafter, I still say that the decision of my colleagues and myself on the facts as they were present to us at the time when we had to take the decision, with the military views which were then open to us and which were unanimous, could not have been other than it was without a great dereliction of duty. If I turn for a moment to the breakdown in the military arrangements, I claim that I did as much as any man could have done with the knowledge which was open to him at the time to secure adequate arrangements for the treatment of our sick and wounded, and more than most men in my position and with my knowledge would have attempted.—"The Times."

PROFITS OF J. AND P. COATS.

Mr. W. Crooks having asked in the Commons whether the Government would consider the advisability of assuming control, if not absolute ownership of the business of Messrs. J. and P. Coats, or by special legislation secure a large portion of the profits made by the company in war time, Mr. Bonar Law replied that under the law the larger the profits of a concern the more it paid to the State.

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Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

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The action of the lather on the beard is to remove the oily covering on each hair. Then the water can get at the hair to soften it. So the one logical place to mix the lather is on the face, where every motion of the brush not only works the lather *up* but works it *in*. This **Colgate Way**—without the cup—makes unnecessary the "mussy" rubbing-in with the fingers.

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

Disturbance from Persia moved into the Punjab and Kashmir but weather has been dry generally in India.

Forecast:—Some light rain and snow in the north Punjab and Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 2 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.057 Inches
Temperature of Air		73.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72.0 "
Dew Point		69.1 "
Relative humidity of Air		0.799 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85.3 "
Minimum do.		71.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,E,WNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do.		82 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st February, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded except in the east Punjab where they are clear. Day temperature is generally in slight excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the west of Kathiawar. Temperature continues above the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Khandwa. Humidity continues in defect in the northern districts. Night temperature is below normal in the east of the Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the north Konkan; night temperature is also in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature is in defect in the eastern half of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so except in the extreme north where a few showers are likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on FRIDAY, the 1st of February 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st Jan.)	58.3	49.0	76	..	3.56	—3.98
Jask	78.7	57.8	69	..	2.46	+0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st Jan.)	74.5	64.6	48	..	0.16	—1.99
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.8	42.3	56	..	0.08	—0.68
Rawalpindi	60.3	38.4	69	..	4.50	+0.51
Lahore	72.2	38.3	74	..	0.15	—1.40
Hissar	76.6	41.5	57	..	0.49	..
Ambala	72.7	37.3	89	..	1.14	—1.39
Delhi	73.2	46.0	64	..	0.53	—1.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.4	45.8	51	..	1.00	+0.06
Mainpuri	75.8	42.4	69	..	0.62	—0.68
Jhansi	78.8	46.0	48	..	0.09	—0.98
Cawnpore	75.4	43.7	70	..	0.42	—0.71
Allahabad	75.6	44.2	58	..	0.39	—1.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	77.5	43.8	37	..	0.02	—0.49
Karachi	74.9	62.8	85	..	0	—0.83
Ajmer	77.1	44.7	72	..	0.25	—0.59
Jaipore	79.8	45.8	46	..	0.28	—0.64
Kotah	82.6	51.2	57	..	0	—0.54
Mount Abu	70.0	37.4	31	..	0.12	—0.57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.8	54.1	75	..	0	—0.23
Dwarka	78.7	64.2	87	..	0	—0.12
Veraval	81.6	63.0	66	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	91.1	55.8	70	..	0	—0.37
Bhavnagar Para	91.2	61.4	40	..	0	—0.32
Surat	90.5	62.3	72	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad	91.8	63.7	44	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	90.4	51.2	55	..	0	—0.32
Neemuch	82.9	61.8	46	..	0	—0.56
Indore	82.8	54.4	59	..	0	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.7	46.3	54	..	0.96	—0.54
Saugor	79.6	53.2	56	..	0	—1.54
Hoshangabad	84.9	51.2	66	..	0.01	—1.21
Khandwa	87.7	55.1	47	..	0.04	—0.99
Akola	88.0	58.5	45	..	0.13	—1.32
Amraoti	86.8	59.8	43	..	0.03	—1.40
Nagpur	86.7	52.3	48	..	0.16	—1.43
Chanda	86.9	51.8	59	..	0.07	—1.21
Raipur	81.0	51.7	62	..	0.95	+0.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	71.3	79	..	0	—0.54
Ratnagiri	90.9	68.9	63	..	0.99	+0.32
Marmugao	85.8	67.9	80	..	5.95	+4.78
Karwar	87.4	62.5	87	..	1.10	—0.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.8	56.5	47	..	1.40	+0.62
Ahmednagar	86.1	56.7	46	..	3.00	+1.92
Poona	87.6	56.6	68	..	3.87	+2.80
Sholapur	86.8	57.7	34	..	0.65	—0.88
Bijapur	88.5	56.6	40	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	83.1	55.7	38	..	5.69	+3.78
Aurangabad	88.1	56.6	45	..	0.38	—0.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.9	52.4	45	..	0.14	—0.69
Hyderabad	82.0	55.1	56	..	2.29	+1.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	69.3	66	..	2.41	—9.94
Calicut	84.6	70.9	76	..	7.27	+1.00
Cochin	87.5	69.9	65	..	15.31	+5.76
Colombo	86.5	68.4	87	..	19.65	—1.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.8	60.7	69	..	12.19	+5.96
Bellary	87.7	59.5	59	..	2.72	+0.63
Cuddapah	87.4	62.8	68	..	5.44	+0.78
Madras	84.1	6.7	79	..	20.14	+0.20
Bangalore	80.6	54.9	86	..	2.61	—1.18
Coimbatore	86.4	60.4	78	..	7.12	+2.7
Trichinopoly	88.1	64.4	63	..	7.61	—0.55
Negapatam	83.4	62.2	80	..	36.91	+8.46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st February, 1918, was 30.173 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Quality means Mileage
Mileage means Economy

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Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound an substantial Food. Rates very Moderate suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,

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HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

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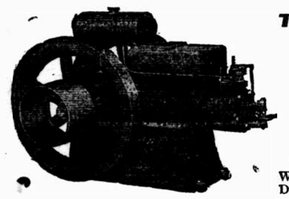

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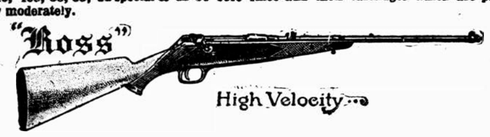

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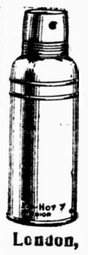

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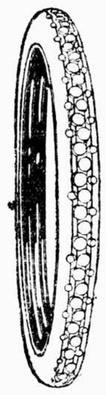

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